

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
LITTEA
SCRIPTA
MANET
1934
OF THE UNITED STATES

FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 137

Washington, Friday, July 15, 1938

Rules, Regulations, Orders

TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

[FCA 96]

AUTHORITY, AND DESIGNATION OF ORDER OF
PRECEDENCE

[Corrected Print]

JULY 8, 1938.

Sec. 3.1 of Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3.1 Authority, and designation of order of precedence, of Deputy Governors, General Counsel, and Assistant to the Governor to act as Governor in the absence of the latter.—F. F. Hill, Deputy Governor, is authorized to execute and perform all functions, powers, authority, and duties pertaining to the office of Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, in the event that the Governor is unavailable to act, by reason of absence from the Washington office of the Farm Credit Administration, or for any other cause.

"Charles A. Stewart, Deputy Governor, is authorized to execute and perform all functions, powers, authority, and duties pertaining to the office of Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, in the event that the Governor and Deputy Governor Hill are both unavailable to act, by reason of absence from the Washington office of the Farm Credit Administration, or for any other cause.

"Peyton R. Evans, General Counsel, is authorized to execute and perform all functions, powers, authority, and duties pertaining to the office of Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, in the event that the Governor, Deputy Governor Hill, and Deputy Governor Stewart, are unavailable to act, by reason of absence from the Washington office of the Farm Credit Administration, or for any other cause.

"Arthur T. Esgate, Assistant to the Governor, is authorized to execute and

perform all functions, powers, authority, and duties pertaining to the office of Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, in the event that the Governor, Deputy Governor Hill, Deputy Governor Stewart, and Peyton R. Evans, General Counsel, are unavailable to act, by reason of absence from the Washington office of the Farm Credit Administration, or for any other cause. (E. O. 6084, March 27, 1933, 6 CFR 1.1 (12).) [FCA Order No. 228, July 8, 1938.]"

[SEAL]

W. I. MYERS,
Governor.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1998; Filed, July 13, 1938;
9:41 a. m.]

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

[Administrative Order No. 271]

INTEREST ON LOANS

Pursuant to a determination contained in a letter dated July 6, 1938, signed by Wayne C. Taylor, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, directed to me, to the effect that the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity ten years or more after the dates thereof, issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, is 2.73% per annum, I hereby direct that interest on all loans made pursuant to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936,¹ as amended, and the Rural Electrification Act of 1938,² during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, from funds made available for such loans during said fiscal year, shall be charged at the rate of 2.73% per annum.

JOHN M. CARMODY,
Administrator.

Dated July 7, 1938.

[F. R. Doc. 38-2018; Filed, July 14, 1938;
9:44 a. m.]

¹ 49 Stat. 1363.

² Title IV of Public Resolution No. 122, 75th Congress, approved June 21, 1938.

CONTENTS

RULES, REGULATIONS, ORDERS

TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: Farm Credit Administration: Precedence, authority and designation of order of; corrected print.....	Page 1721
Rural Electrification Adminis- tration: Interest on loans.....	1721
TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE: Federal Crop Insurance Corpo- ration: Wheat crop insurance, regu- lations amended.....	1722
TITLE 10—ARMY: War Department: National Matches, 1938, rules, etc.....	1723
TITLE 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS: Division of Public Contracts: Luggage and Saddlery Indus- tries, prevailing minimum wage determination.....	1733
TITLE 45—SECURITIES AND EX- CHANGES: Securities and Exchange Com- mission: Public Utility Holding Com- pany Act of 1935, adop- tion of Form U-6B-2, certificate of notification.....	1734
TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION: Federal Communications Com- mission: Emergency radio services, rules governing.....	1734

NOTICES

Department of Agriculture: Farm Security Administration: Texas, designation of counties for tenant purchase loans.....	1738
Federal Trade Commission: Silk Industry, opportunity to present views on proposed trade practice rules.....	1738

(Continued on next page)



Published by the Division of the Federal Register, The National Archives, pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. L. 500), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee, with the approval of the President.

The Administrative Committee consists of the Archivist or Acting Archivist, an officer of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General, and the Public Printer or Acting Public Printer.

The daily issue of the **FEDERAL REGISTER** will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for \$1 per month or \$10 per year; single copies 10 cents each; payable in advance. Remit by money order payable to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Correspondence concerning the publication of the **FEDERAL REGISTER** should be addressed to the Director, Division of the Federal Register, The National Archives, Washington, D. C.

CONTENTS—Continued

Securities and Exchange Commission:	Page
Notice of and orders for hearings:	
Louisiana Public Service Corp.....	1738
Minnesota Utilities Co.....	1738

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

[F. C. I. R.—Series 1, No. 1]

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS RELATING TO WHEAT CROP INSURANCE

By virtue of the authority vested in the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation by the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended by Public Law No. 691, 75th Congress, approved June 22, 1938, the regulations relating to wheat crop insurance adopted by the Board of Directors of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation on April 26, 1938, and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 28, 1938, as amended, are hereby further amended:

1. By inserting after Section 62 the following new sections:

SEC. 63. Deposits of payments to be applied toward future premiums.—(a) Any person whose application for a policy with respect to any farm has been approved by the Corporation for a current crop year may, subject to the approval of the Corporation, at the time

he delivers the premium for such policy, tender for deposit payments, not in excess of the amount of the premium specified in the premium notice for such policy, to be applied toward the premium on a policy for the next succeeding crop year.

(b) Deposits may be made either in wheat or in cash. Deposits of wheat shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 61 (a) of these regulations, relating to the payment of premiums in wheat. One warehouse receipt may be delivered to cover both the premium and the deposit.

(c) If, for any reason whatsoever, it appears at any time that the transfer of a warehouse receipt, evidencing a deposit of wheat, to the Corporation did not convey to it complete and unencumbered title to the receipt and the wheat represented thereby, except as is provided in subsection (b) of this section, or if at any time the Corporation's title to such receipt or wheat is drawn into question by any person, then, unless such question is immediately settled without cost to the Corporation, the depositor shall indemnify and save the Corporation harmless against all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, costs, damages, and expenses which may be brought or made against it or which it may pay, sustain, or incur in connection with such receipt or wheat. Without limitation of any other right or remedy of the Corporation, such charges may be set off against any indemnity which may be or become due under any policy issued to the depositor or in which he may have an interest.

(d) All deposits of cash will be credited to the depositor's account in terms of the wheat equivalent of such cash deposit. The equivalent in wheat of any cash deposit will be determined on the same basis as that used in fixing the cash equivalent specified in the premium notice in connection with which the deposit is made.

(e) The depositor shall have no title or interest in any wheat (including any wheat deposited) held by the Corporation. The Corporation shall be liable to the depositor only for the cash equivalent of the amount of wheat credited to the depositor's account, such cash equivalent to be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 90 of these regulations.

SEC. 64. Deposits not advance premium payments.—Deposits are accepted by the Corporation only as a convenience to applicants for crop insurance. The acceptance of any deposit shall not place the Corporation under any obligation to issue a policy to the depositor. Depositors will be required to make applications in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as are applicable to other applicants. A policy for any crop year will be issued only in accordance with provisions of the wheat crop insurance program in effect for such crop year.

SEC. 65. Application of deposits toward premiums.—A deposit, at the direction of the depositor, will be applied by the Corporation toward the payment of the premium on any policy for which the depositor's application has been approved. In such case, the depositor's account will be charged with an amount of wheat adjusted, as determined by the Corporation, to reflect differences, if any, between the freight and other usual charges in connection with the movement and handling of wheat, and the basic class and grade of wheat, applicable at the place where the deposit was made, and such charges and class and grade of wheat applicable to the policy applied for.

2. Amending Part 9 to read as follows:

Part 9. Refund of premiums and deposits.

SEC. 90. Computation of refunds; claims for refunds.—(a) Any refund of premiums or payments deposited for application toward the payment of future premiums and not so applied (whether made pursuant to the provisions of the contract or these regulations or required by law) shall be made only in the cash equivalent of the quantity of wheat to be refunded less an amount, fixed by the Corporation, of not exceeding one-twentieth of one cent per day per bushel to cover storage and handling expenses in storage. The period for which such deductions shall be computed shall commence with and include the day following the day on which the premium or deposit was delivered at the office of the county committee for the county in which the farm in connection with which the premium or deposit was delivered is located. Such period shall end with and include the day on which payment of the refund is approved by the Corporation.

(b) Claims for refunds shall be made on forms prescribed by the Corporation. Claims for refunds of premiums shall be submitted to the Corporation at the office of the county committee where the premium was delivered. Claims for refunds of deposits shall be submitted at the office of any county committee. No claim for refund of premium shall be acted upon by the Corporation until it has determined the acreage seeded to wheat on the farm covered by the policy. Except as may otherwise be provided by the Corporation, no claim for a refund of a deposit shall be considered prior to the final closing date fixed by the Corporation for the receipt of applications for the crop year for which the deposit was made in the county where the farm in connection with which the deposit was made is located. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to restrict the Corporation's right to refund any deposit at such earlier time as it may determine.

(c) The cash equivalent of any refund shall be determined in accordance with the rules provided by these regulations for the conversion of indemnities into

their cash equivalents, except that the basic market and the current basic market price to be applied under this subsection shall be those applicable for the day when payment of the refund is approved by the Corporation. No refund shall be made if the amount thereof is less than one dollar.

SEC. 91. Refund of excess premium.—In any case where the total insured production is adjusted in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of these regulations, the premium allocable to the acreage equal to the difference between the acreage used in adjusting such total insured production and the acreage specified in the policy as proposed to be seeded, shall be credited to the insured's account as a deposit to be applied toward the premium on a policy for the next succeeding crop year, unless the insured indicates on a form prescribed by the Corporation at the time he delivers the premium that he elects to have such excess premium refunded. Any amount credited to the insured's account pursuant to this subsection shall be deemed to have been deposited on the date of delivery of the premium.

SEC. 92. Death, incompetency, or disappearance of person entitled to refund; change of fiduciaries.—In any case where a person who is entitled to a refund of premium or deposit has died, become incompetent, has disappeared leaving his whereabouts unknown for a period of 150 days, or has ceased to act as a fiduciary, such refund will be made to his legal representative or successor. If no such legal representative or successor has been appointed or is otherwise legally qualified and the quantity of wheat to be refunded, before deduction of storage and handling expenses, is less than 500 bushels, such refund may be made to any one or more of the persons beneficially entitled to share in such refund on behalf of all the persons so entitled upon proof of the facts satisfactory to the Corporation. The determination of the Corporation as to the existence or non-existence of a circumstance in the event of which payment of a refund may be made to a person other than the person who paid the premium or made the deposit, as the case may be, shall be final and conclusive and payment in accordance with such determination shall constitute a complete discharge of the Corporation's obligation with respect to the refund.

SEC. 93. Assignment of claims for refunds; creditors.—(a) No claim for a refund, or any part or share thereof, or any interest therein, shall be transferable. Notwithstanding any assignment, power of attorney, order, or other authority for receiving payment of any refunds, such refund shall be paid only to the persons entitled thereto as provided in these regulations.

(b) The provisions of section 107 of these regulations shall be applicable to the payment of refunds.

Adopted by the Board of Directors on July 13, 1938.

[SEAL] M. L. WILSON,
Chairman.

Approved, July 13, 1938.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 38-2023; Filed, July 14, 1938;
12:34 p. m.]

TITLE 10—ARMY WAR DEPARTMENT [Bulletin No. 3]

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL MATCHES, 1938¹

CONTENTS

Section	Paragraphs
I. Authorization, scope, and date of matches	1-3
II. Pay, allowances, travel, and subsistence of competitors	4-7
III. Officials of the National Matches and their duties	8
IV. Small Arms Firing School	9-12
V. National Rifle Association matches	13-14
VI. National Trophy matches	15-55
VII. General regulations applicable to all matches	56-82
VIII. Rules governing rifle matches	83-101
IX. Rules governing pistol matches	102-111
X. Description of arms and ammunition	112-118
XI. Scorers and their duties	119-148
XII. Pit personnel and their duties	149-160

JUNE 10, 1938.

SECTION I

Authorization, Scope, and Date of Matches

1. **General conditions.**—The rules and regulations for the national matches, except as provided for and published in this bulletin, will be found in the Official Program of the national matches, Basic Field Manual, Volume III, Part One, Chapters 1 and 1A (Rifle Marksmanship), Chapter 2 (Automatic Rifle Marksmanship), Chapter 3 (Automatic Pistol Marksmanship), AR 600-75, AR 740-10, and the Official Rules for Rifle and Pistol Shooting, National Rifle Association (latest revision).

2. **Date and place at which National Matches will be held.**—For the year 1938 the national matches will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, for a period of 21 days beginning Sunday, August 21, 1938, and ending Saturday, September 10, 1938, both dates inclusive. They will include:

a. **Small Arms Firing School.**—The Small Arms Firing School will be held from Sunday, August 21, 1938, to Friday, August 26, 1938 (6 days), both dates inclusive. The period designated above will be devoted primarily to the school. The Small Arms Firing School will include the following:

(1) Caliber .30 rifle training, including musketry.

(2) Pistol training:

(a) Pistol school.

(b) Police school.

(3) Junior rifle school.

b. **National Rifle Association matches.**—The matches for which medals and trophies are awarded by the National Rifle Association will be held from Saturday, August 27, 1938, to Sunday, September 4, 1938 (9 days), both dates inclusive. The National Rifle Association matches will consist of—

(1) Caliber .30 rifle matches.

(2) Small-bore rifle matches.

(3) Pistol and revolver matches.

(4) Junior matches.

c. **National Trophy matches.**—The matches for which the national trophies, medals, and other badges are awarded by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice will be held from Monday, September 5, 1938, to Saturday, September 10, 1938 (6 days), both dates inclusive. The national trophy matches will consist of the following:

(1) Infantry Match.

(2) National Individual Rifle Match.

(3) Citizens' Military Championship Match.

(4) National Individual Pistol Match.

(5) National Pistol Team Match.

(6) National Rifle Team Match.

3. **Executive officer may change program.**—The foregoing dates and periods prescribed for the national matches will govern unless weather conditions interfere to such an extent as to make changes necessary. In that case the executive officer will make the required alterations in the program.

SECTION II

Pay, Allowances, Travel, and Subsistence of Competitors

4. **Authorized teams.**

a. **Service teams.**

(1) Regular Army, from the Infantry, Cavalry, and Corps of Engineers, 1 each.

(2) United States Navy, 1.

(3) United States Marine Corps, 1.

(4) United States Coast Guard, 1.

b. **National Guard and Reserve teams.**

(1) Federally recognized National Guard of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, 1 each.

(2) Federally recognized Naval Militia, 1 team.

(3) Naval Reserve, 1 team as designated by the Navy Department.

(4) Marine Corps Reserve, not more than 2 teams as designated by the Navy Department.

(5) Organized Reserves, 1 team.

c. **Civilian teams.**

(1) One civilian team from each of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, to be selected by competition.

(2) Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1 from each corps area.

¹ Promulgated under the authority contained in Section 1, 45 Stat. 786; 32 U. S. C. 161a.

(3) Citizens' Military Training Camps, 1 from each corps area.

(4) American Legion, 3 teams.

5. *Strength of rifle teams.*—The strength of authorized rifle teams participating in the national rifle team match, 1938, is fixed as follows:

a. *Service teams.*—One team captain, 1 team coach, 10 principals, 2 alternates; total 14.

b. *National Guard teams.*—One team captain, 1 team coach, 10 principals, 2 alternates; total 14.

c. *Organized Reserves teams.*—One team captain, 1 team coach, 10 principals, 2 alternates; total 14.

d. *Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Citizens' Military Training Camps teams.*—One team captain, 10 principals, 2 alternates, 1 coach to be an officer of the Regular Army; total 14.

e. *Civilian teams.*—One team captain, 10 principals, 2 alternates; total 13. (See par. 49 (e) relating to coaches.)

6. *Pay, allowances, travel, and subsistence.*—a. *Members of rifle teams* as listed in paragraph 4a will be entitled to travel from points of tryout to Camp Perry, Ohio, and from Camp Perry to their home stations upon completion of the matches. Subsistence allowance for enlisted men while traveling will be at the rate of \$1.50 per day. While participating in the national matches, enlisted members of these teams will be entitled to subsistence allowances at the rate of \$1.20 per day for not to exceed 21 days from August 21 to September 10, 1938.

b. *Members of authorized rifle teams* as listed in paragraph 4b will receive pay, allowances, and travel for the period while attending the national matches. This period will include the time consumed in traveling the shortest usually traveled route from their homes to Camp Perry, Ohio, and return to their homes.

c. *The enlisted members of the rifle teams* listed in paragraph 4b will be entitled to a subsistence allowance of \$1.50 per day while traveling from their homes to Camp Perry, Ohio, and return to their homes, and to \$1.20 per day while at the national matches for not to exceed 21 days from August 21 to September 10, 1938.

d. *The members of the rifle teams* listed in paragraph 4c will be entitled to travel including subsistence at the rate of 5 cents per mile while en route from their homes to Camp Perry, Ohio, and return. While participating in the national matches, they will be entitled to a subsistence allowance of \$1.20 per day for not to exceed 21 days from August 21 to September 10, 1938.

7. *Pay, allowances, travel, or subsistence* will not be furnished to any competitor except as listed in paragraph 6. The executive officer of the matches, however, will furnish tentage and bedding to not more than 1,200 unattached individuals at the 1938 national matches.

SECTION III

Officials of the National Matches and Their Duties

8. *The officials of the National Matches* and their assistants are charged with duties as follows:

a. *The executive officer* will have command of the camp and general charge of the national matches.

b. *The assistant executive officers* will perform such duties as the executive officer may direct.

c. *The adjutant* will discharge the duties of adjutant to the executive officer.

d. *The quartermaster* will have charge of rail and motor transportation, the operation of all necessary camp utilities, and the issue of stores and supplies of his own department to officials, troops, and competitors during the matches. He will discharge such other duties as may be assigned to him by the executive officer.

e. *The range director* will have general supervision of the supply, maintenance, and operation of all ranges prior to and during the national matches. He will have charge of all permanent and daily details of range personnel. Previous to the matches, he will establish and conduct such schools for range personnel as the executive officer may deem necessary. He will be assisted by chief range officers, one of whom will have charge of the operation of each of the several rifle, pistol, and small-bore ranges.

f. *The director of the Small Arms Firing School* will be charged with the establishment and operation of the various subdivisions of this school.

g. *The statistical officer* will keep the record of all match firing. He will keep the records of eligibility and assign the competitors to targets and to relays for firing. He will verify the additions of the scores as reported by the scorekeepers when necessary, grade the scores in order of excellence, prepare and publish in official bulletins the results of all matches, and announce the awards of trophies, medals, and other prizes.

h. *The mess officer* will establish and operate the competitors' mess and such other messes as the executive officer may direct.

i. *The surgeon* will have charge of the health and sanitary conditions of the camp and rifle range, conduct necessary physical examinations, and perform such other duties as pertain to his profession.

j. *The ordnance officer*, under the direction of the executive officer, national matches, will establish and maintain the ordnance depot, national matches, from which all issues and sales will be made under existing regulations. He will make timely requisitions for all supplies not previously requisitioned by the executive officer, National Board for the Promotion

of Rifle Practice, and will maintain such records of transactions as will permit of rendering timely reports for use in settlement of accounts between the Ordnance Department and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

The ordnance officers assigned as technical advisers will perform such duties as are delegated or assigned by the executive officer, national matches.

k. *The inspector* will inspect the camp, the ranges, and all activities, agencies, and installations connected therewith for police and sanitation, as well as for the safety and comfort of all. In addition, he will perform the usual duties of a division and post inspector and will audit such funds as the executive officer may direct.

l. *The camp director* will prepare and execute plans for the reception and quartering of persons attending the national matches. He will have charge of the registration and billeting of all personnel; supervision of issue and turning in of quartermaster supplies to individuals and competitors; transportation, delivery, and collection of ordnance and quartermaster supplies and personal and team baggage to tent areas; operation of a camp information service; reception of distinguished visitors; administration of the Reserve Officer's Training Corps, Citizens' Military Training Camps, and unattached civilian areas; the striking of camp; and the storage of property. He will keep a directory of all persons in the camp.

m. *The signal officer* will have charge of the electrical equipment of the range and of the property of the Signal Corps and will perform the duties of signal officer for the camp and the range. He will provide adequate signal communications for the national matches.

n. *The provost marshal and police officer* will maintain good order and provide for the proper police of the camp. He will regulate traffic and post such signs as may be necessary.

o. *The finance officer* will have charge of all receipts, disbursements, and accounts, and render the necessary reports and returns, and perform such other duties as the executive officer may direct.

p. *The publicity officer* is charged with the dissemination of information pertaining to the national matches through the newspapers and radio.

q. *The commanding officer of troops* will have command of all Regular Army troops on duty at the national matches. Pursuant to directives from the executive officer, he will assign commissioned and enlisted personnel from his command to various fatigue duties and special duties pertaining to the conduct of the national matches.

r. *The recreation officer* will have charge of all recreational activities in the camp. As *fire marshal* he will have general supervision and control of all fire

prevention measures and all available fire-fighting equipment at Camp Perry during the period allotted to the national matches.

SECTION IV

Small Arms Firing School

9. The missions of the Small Arms Firing School are to teach correct principles of marksmanship and to present a logical and uniform method of instruction with a view of improving individual and group shooting ability and developing competent instructors. A part of the instruction with the caliber .30 rifle will be devoted to musketry training.

10. Each person satisfactorily completing the school course will receive a certificate of proficiency. Those showing special ability will be recommended as instructors. For requirements as to attendance by members of teams participating in the national rifle team match, see paragraph 49c. The attendance of all other persons not in the Regular services, including those who have previously received certificates of proficiency, is invited but is not required.

11. During the period of the Small Arms Firing School, the executive officer may permit competitors who are excused from attending the school to practice on targets which he considers available and in excess of the number required for the school.

12. During the period of the school a musketry problem will be fired. The object of this problem will be to qualify the various military teams attending the school as demonstration units in this type of firing.

SECTION V

National Rifle Association Matches

13. The matches of the National Rifle Association will consist of the following parts:

- a. Caliber .30 rifle matches.
- b. Small-bore rifle matches.
- c. Pistol and revolver matches.
- d. Junior matches.

14. Detailed information concerning these matches will be found in the program of the national matches.

SECTION VI

National Trophy Matches

Infantry Match

15. When fired: September 5, 1938.

16. Open to: Teams consisting of a squad of 8 men, including 7 riflemen and one automatic rifleman, selected from the members of each national match team. One rifleman (designated corporal) will be the leader.

Entry of service, National Guard teams and Reserve teams is compulsory; entry of civilian teams and other teams of individual competitors as approved by the executive officer, optional.

The match will involve fire and movement. Details will be announced at Camp Perry. Team captains of teams

entering the match will be given authority to draw one automatic rifle per team from the ordnance warehouse.

Individual Matches

17. Open to: The national individual rifle match and the national individual pistol match are open to any citizen of the United States 16 years of age or over on the date of the match.

18. Entries.—a. Each team captain in the national rifle team match will see that entries for all members of his team desiring to enter the national individual rifle match and the national individual pistol match are properly made out and delivered to the statistical officer at one time on the special entry form provided for this purpose.

b. Individual competitors not members of regularly accredited teams may make entry in person or by mail addressed to the statistical officer, national matches, Camp Perry, Ohio.

National Individual Rifle Match

19. When fired: September 6 and 7, 1938.

20. Open to: Any citizen of the United States 16 years of age or over on the date of the match.

21. Elimination of competitors.—The executive officer, at his discretion, at any time after the first stage of the match, may eliminate from further participation in the match any number of competitors of lower standing in excess of a remaining number of 500 competitors.

22. Course of fire.—The course of fire and rules in regard to arms and ammunition are the same as for the national rifle team match.

23. Trophies and medals.—The "Daniel Boone" trophy will be awarded to the winner, to be held until the next national matches. A miniature of the "Daniel Boone" trophy will also be awarded to the individual winning the original trophy, this miniature trophy to be the permanent property of the winner. Medal awards will be as follows:

a. To each of the 15 competitors, not distinguished marksmen, making the highest aggregate scores, a gold medal.

b. To each of the 25 competitors, not distinguished marksmen, making the next highest aggregate scores, a silver medal.

c. To each of the 100 competitors, not distinguished marksmen, making the next highest aggregate scores, a bronze medal.

d. Distinguished marksmen will be placed according to their respective scores among the above medal winners. Only one medal of each class will be awarded any medal winner, regardless of the year in which won. After one medal of any class (gold, silver, or bronze) has been issued, a medal winner in the same class thereafter will be issued an appropriate bar in lieu of a medal.

e. If the number of competitors starting in the national individual rifle match

is less than 1,400, the total number of medals will be 1 for each 10 competitors, disregarding fractions, exclusive of distinguished marksmen; the gold, silver, and bronze medals to be in the ratio given above.

24. Qualification badges.—An appropriate badge representing qualification in the Regular Army course will be issued to all civilians who qualify as expert rifleman, sharpshooter, or marksman in the national individual rifle match. The qualifying scores will be expert rifleman, 255; sharpshooter, 230; marksman, 210. In case any competitors are eliminated from firing the 1,000-yard stage, the 1,000-yard stage will not be counted in the computation of qualifying scores for expert rifleman, sharpshooter, and marksman, and the qualifying scores will be expert rifleman, 170; sharpshooter, 154; marksman, 140.

All civilians, including members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Citizens' Military Training Camps, will obtain their qualification badges from the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

Citizens' Military Championship Match

25. When fired: This match is fired as a part of the national individual rifle match. Scores made in the national individual rifle match are counted for medals.

26. Open to: All citizens of the United States 16 years of age or over on the date of the match, except members of the Regular services.

27. Course and conditions.—Same as national individual rifle match.

28. Entry not required.—Entries made in the national individual rifle match count as entries in this match.

29. Medals.—To the 10 highest competitors, gold medals. To the next highest 15 competitors, silver medals.

National Individual Pistol Matches

30. When fired: September 5, 1938.

31. Open to: Any citizen of the United States 16 years of age or over on the date of the match who has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the executive officer, national matches, in match, practice, or other firing, proficiency in pistol marksmanship equivalent to a score of 150 over the national pistol match course.

32. Elimination of competitors.—The executive officer may, in his discretion and by such standards as he may prescribe, eliminate competitors after each stage of the national individual pistol match.

33. Course of fire.—The course of fire and rules in regard to arms and ammunition are the same as for the national pistol team match.

34. Trophies and medals.—The "Custer" trophy will be awarded to the winner, to be held until the next national matches.

A miniature of the "Custer" trophy will also be awarded to the individual

winning the original trophy, this miniature trophy to be the permanent property of the winner. Medal awards will be as follows:

a. To each of the 12 competitors, not distinguished pistol shots, making the highest aggregate scores, a gold medal.

b. To each of the 24 competitors, not distinguished pistol shots, making the next highest aggregate scores, a silver medal.

c. To each of the 36 competitors, not distinguished pistol shots, making the next highest aggregate scores, a bronze medal.

d. Distinguished pistol shots will be placed according to their respective scores among the above medal winners. Only one medal of each class will be awarded any medal winner, regardless of the year in which won. After one medal of any class (gold, silver, or bronze) has been issued, a medal winner in the same class thereafter will be issued an appropriate bar in lieu of a medal.

35. *Qualification badges.*—An appropriate badge representing qualifications in the Regular Army course will be issued to all civilians and police who qualify as pistol expert, pistol sharpshooter, or pistol marksman in the national individual pistol match. Qualifying scores: Pistol expert, 240; pistol sharpshooter, 225; pistol marksman, 210. Police and civilians, including members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Citizens' Military Training Camps, will obtain their qualification badges from the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

National Pistol Team Match

36. *When fired:* September 7, 1938.

37. *Open to:* Teams consisting of a team captain, 5 principals, and 1 alternate from the following:

a. Service teams.

(1) Regular Army, from the several arms, 1 each.

(2) United States Navy, 1.

(3) United States Marine Corps, 1.

(4) United States Coast Guard, 1.

b. National Guard and Reserve teams.

(1) Federally recognized National Guard of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, 1 each.

(2) Federally recognized Naval Militia, 1.

(3) The Naval Reserve, 1.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, not more than 2.

(5) Organized Reserves, 1.

c. Civilian and police teams.

(1) One civilian team from each of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia.

(2) Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1 or more.

(3) Citizens' Military Training Camps, 1 or more.

(4) Any organization composed of veterans of any war or wars in which the United States has been engaged, 1 or more.

(5) Any organized police or constabulary force in the United States, 1.

38. *Eligibility requirements.*—a. At least 20 percent of the shooting members of each pistol team will be men who have never before fired as members of any national match pistol team.

b. No pistol team may have as a shooting member or alternate any man who has been a shooting member of any team in three of the five national pistol team matches immediately preceding. (The last five national matches were 1930, 1931, 1935, 1936, and 1937.)

c. No team will have as a team captain, or as a shooting member or alternate, anyone who was less than 16 years of age on his last birthday and who is not a male citizen of the United States.

d. For further eligibility requirements for pistol matches see paragraph 102.

39. Course of fire.

First stage.—Slow fire, 50 yards—Standard American 50-yard target, 2 scores (5 shots each); 1 minute per shot.

Second stage.—Timed fire, 25 yards—Standard American 50-yard target with only the 9 and 10 rings blacked, known as the "25-yard rapid-fire pistol target," 2 scores (5 shots each); 20 seconds per score.

Third stage.—Rapid fire, 25 yards—Standard American 50-yard target with only the 9 and 10 rings blacked, known as the "25-yard rapid-fire pistol target," 2 scores (5 shots each); 10 seconds per score.

40. *Positions.*—Standing without body or artificial rest; one hand only to be used.

41. *Trophies and medals.*—The Gold Cup trophy will be awarded to the winning team to be held until the next national matches. A medal will be awarded to each member of the highest one-third of the competing teams.

A miniature of the "gold cup" trophy will also be awarded to the team winning the original trophy, this miniature trophy to be the permanent property of the winning team.

42. *Allowances for members of pistol teams.*—Allowances or reimbursements for transportation and subsistence will not be paid to any member of a pistol team unless he is entitled thereto as a properly certified member of a national match rifle team. All other members of the several national match pistol teams must provide for their own expenses, except that the executive officer is authorized to furnish all such members with tentage and such other equipment as may be available. See paragraphs 6 and 7.

43. *Entries.*—Not later than 6 PM of Monday, September 5, 1938, each team captain will submit to the statistical officer at his office on blank score cards in duplicate, furnished for the purpose, a legible list of the members of his team certifying as to their eligibility, and showing the correct first name, middle initial, last name, grade, and organization of the team. (Team captain, 5

principals, and one alternate.) At the same time he will submit to the statistical officer the team eligibility list on the blank form furnished by the chief statistical officer. The alternate listed, and no other, may be substituted as a principal at any time previous to the beginning of the score of the last principal of the initial stage of the match. Thereafter, substitution may be made only on surgeon's certificate of disability approved by the executive officer. The team captain may serve as a shooting member provided he has been listed as a shooting member or alternate and is otherwise eligible.

National Rifle Team Match

44. *When fired:* Friday and Saturday, September 9 and 10, 1938.

45. *Open to:* Authorized teams listed in paragraph 4. All teams present at Federal expense are required to enter.

46. *Strength of rifle teams.*—As shown in paragraph 5.

47. Course of fire.

First stage.—Slow fire, 200 yards—target A. Ten shots standing. Time limit, 1 minute per shot. No sighting shots.

Second stage.—Rapid fire, 200 yards—target A. Ten shots. Kneeling or sitting, from standing. Time limit, 1 minute.

Third stage.—Rapid fire, 300 yards—target A. Ten shots. Prone from standing. Time limit, 1 minute, 10 seconds.

Fourth stage.—Slow fire, 600 yards—target B. Ten shots. Prone. No sighting shots. Time limit, 1 minute per shot.

Fifth stage.—Slow fire, 1,000 yards—target C. Twenty shots. Prone. No sighting shots. Time limit, 1½ minutes per shot.

48. *Team eligibility requirements.*—a. At least 50 percent of the shooting members of each team representing the several arms of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard will be men who have never before fired as members of any national match rifle team.

b. Teams other than those represent the several arms of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard will be subject to the following elimination rules:

(1) A team listed in class A after the last national matches in which such team competed will have at least 40 percent of its shooting members composed of men who have never before fired on any national match rifle team.

(2) A team listed in class B after the last national matches in which such team competed will have at least 30 percent of its shooting members composed of men who have never before fired on any national match rifle team.

(3) A team listed in class C after the last national matches in which such team competed will have at least 20 percent of its shooting members composed of men who have never before fired on any national match rifle team.

(4) A team listed as "unclassified" after the last national matches in which such team competed will have at least 10 percent of its shooting members com-

posed of men who have never before fired on any national match rifle team.

c. *Participation as a shooting member of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps or Citizens' Military Training Camps' team* will not be considered as previous participation within the above eligibility requirements.

49. *Individual eligibility in national rifle team match.*—a. No team may have as a team captain, team coach, shooting member, or alternate, anyone who was less than 16 years of age on his last birthday, or who is not a male citizen of the United States.

b. *No team may have as a shooting member or alternate any man who has been a shooting member of any team in three of the five national rifle team matches immediately preceding.* (The last five national matches were 1930, 1931, 1935, 1936, and 1937.)

c. *All team members in order to be eligible to shoot in the national rifle team match shall have been selected through competition before arrival at the national match camp and will be so certified to the executive officer of the national matches in proper credentials, and will attend the full course of the Small Arms Firing School unless they have received a certificate of proficiency from it or from a similar service school of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or can furnish satisfactory evidence of completing such a course.*

d. *Upon arrival at Camp Perry, each team captain, exclusive of service teams, will present to the executive officer of the national matches an order in quadruplicate issued by the adjutant general of the State or other proper authority designating the team officials and other members of the team, giving their home addresses and certifying as to their eligibility under these rules and regulations. The list will contain the names of not to exceed 14 eligibles, from among whom the team, including the team captain and team coach, will be finally selected. This order will state by name the members who are graduates of the Small Arms Firing School. In the case of service teams listed under paragraph 4a, a list will be submitted to the executive officer by team captains not later than noon on the opening day of instruction of the Small Arms Firing School, properly certifying to the eligibility of the members of their teams.*

e. *Any person, regardless of his classification, is eligible to act as coach for civilian teams other than Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Citizens' Military Training Camps teams, which teams will be coached by Regular Army officers only. A civilian team reporting at the national matches without a coach may request the executive officer to assign a coach, and upon such request the executive officer will assign a coach from any officers, enlisted men, or civilians available. A coach selected after arrival at Camp Perry will not be entitled to*

any change in previous status as to pay and allowances from the United States, nor will he be eligible to fire as a member of any team unless he fulfills all other eligibility requirements.

f. *Members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the National Guard and all Reserve components will shoot only as members of their respective components.*

g. *Former members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and of the Citizens' Military Training Camps who have joined any other component of the Army may compete as a member of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps team or Citizens' Military Training Camps team, provided that they were in attendance as trainees at and were selected from 1938 camps.*

50. *Entries.*—Not later than 6 PM of Wednesday, September 7, 1938, each rifle team captain will submit to the statistical officer at his office, on blank score cards in duplicate, furnished for the purpose, a legible list of the members of his team, showing the correct first name, middle initial, last name, grade of members, and organization of the team. (Team captain, team coach, principals, and alternates.) Any or all of the alternates listed, and no others, may be substituted as shooting members at any time prior to the beginning of the score of the last pair of the initial stage of the match. Thereafter, substitution may be made only on surgeon's certificate of disability approved by the executive officer.

Each team captain will submit to the statistical officer with the score cards the team eligibility lists on the blank forms furnished by the chief statistical officer.

Either the team captain or the coach or both, if otherwise eligible under the rules, may serve as shooting members provided they have been listed as shooting members or alternates.

51. *Drawing targets.*—In the national rifle team match, targets will be drawn for each half day's firing, or whenever the firing has been interrupted and the pits unsealed. This drawing will take place at a point designated by the range director about one-half hour previous to the time set for firing to begin. The team captain or his authorized substitute will be present and draw for his team. A team representative will accompany each team captain to the place designated for the drawing and will report to the range director's assistant for duty in the pits. Thereafter, no person will enter the pits until firing is interrupted and the pits unsealed. Care will be taken that no information concerning the assignment of targets is conveyed by telephone or otherwise to the pits while they are sealed. The drawing of targets will not take place until all persons who are to enter the pits have passed out of sight behind the butts.

52. *Team representatives in the pits.*—In the national rifle team match, each team will furnish a team representative for duty in the pits from its team personnel or from personnel furnished by the executive officer of the matches upon request. The team representatives will assemble at the times and places ordered. They will be sent to the pits before the drawing for targets is made by team captains. (See par. 51.) They will be assigned to targets without regard to the assignments at the firing points. They will be subject to the orders of the pit officers on duty in the pits and will make with a pencil, before each shot is marked or pasted, a small circle around each shot hole. They will call any irregularity or question of doubt to the attention of a pit officer whose decision will be final.

53. *Classification.*—After the national rifle team match the teams will be classified in descending sequence as class A, class B, class C, and "unclassified." In each of the first three classes there will be listed in order of standing 10 teams exclusive of service teams. Service teams will be placed in class A, class B, class C, or "unclassified" according to their total score regardless of the number of teams then resulting in each class.

54. *Medals.*—A distinctive medal will be awarded each member of each classified team. Each team officer, principal, and alternate herein provided for will be awarded a medal. No individual will receive more than one medal by reason of having acted in a dual capacity.

55. *Award of trophies.*—One trophy will be awarded to the highest team representing the Regular services. One trophy will be awarded to the highest team from the National Guard or State troops of the several States and Territories. One trophy will be awarded to the highest team representing the Organized Reserves, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the American Legion. One trophy will be awarded to the highest team representing the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps. One trophy will be awarded to the highest civilian team.

Among the above-stated trophy teams, the "National Trophy" will be awarded to the highest team. The "Hilton Trophy" will be awarded to the highest team of National Guard or State troops. The "Soldier of Marathon Trophy" will be awarded to the highest civilian team, exclusive of Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Citizens' Military Training Camps, and American Legion teams. The "Minuteman Trophy" will be awarded to the highest team of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Citizens' Military Training Camps. The "Rattlesnake Trophy" will be awarded to the highest team from the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Organized Reserves, and the American Legion. In case a team wins two trophies

phies under the foregoing distribution, it will be entitled to the National Trophy only and the other trophy will be awarded to the highest team of the class not otherwise provided for.

To the highest individual competitor in the national rifle team match will be awarded the "Pershing Trophy," to be held until the next national match, and the Pershing Trophy gold medal, to be the permanent property of the winner.

A miniature of each of the above-named trophies will also be awarded in each case where the original trophy is awarded, such miniature trophy to be the permanent property of the team or individual winning the original trophy.

SECTION VI

General Regulations Applicable to all Matches

56. *General.*—The executive officer may, in his discretion, in order to operate the range efficiently, change the order of firing the stages of any match.

57. *Firing areas.*—The firing areas on each range will be organized into a firing line, a ready line, and an assembly line.

58. *Duties of range officers.*—a. The chief range officer of each range will be responsible at all times to the range director for the proper equipment and operation of the range to which he is assigned.

b. All other officers assigned to duty as range officers will function directly under the chief range officer on the range to which they are assigned. As assistants on any range their duties will be—

(1) To insure that all competitors comply with range and match regulations.

(2) To supervise scoring.

(3) To verify the scores on the score card with the blackboard and to see that they agree; to verify the totals and certify their correctness.

(4) To make any necessary changes on score cards and to initial them.

(5) To require the competitor, or in case of team matches, the team captain, to sign the score card when firing is finished.

(6) To deliver the completed score cards to the chief scorer.

59. *Duties of pit officers.*—The chief pit officer on each range is an assistant to the chief range officer on that range. Other pit officers will function directly under the chief pit officer. During match firing, a pit officer will be assigned from 4 to 8 targets, and will be responsible for the proper operation and marking of all targets to which he is assigned. Only a pit officer will signal misses in slow fire.

60. *Status of competitors.*—a. A competitor can have but a single status, Regular service, National Guard, Reserve, police, or civilian, except as provided in paragraph 102.

b. *Members of the Regular services* may compete only in such status and in the arm or service to which they actually belong. Individuals of the Regular serv-

ices holding Reserve appointments will be eligible to shoot in their Regular status only. Retired officers and retired enlisted men of the Regular services are classified as "service" individuals.

c. A civilian competitor is one who is without any Regular service, National Guard, or Reserve affiliation whatsoever. Members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and trainees of the Citizens' Military Training Camps teams are classified as civilians.

d. In pistol and revolver matches, a member of an organized constabulary or police force is not classified as a civilian.

e. Any competitor reporting or entering in any but his proper status, as provided herein, will be ineligible to compete, and a team will be disqualified in any match in which any of its members or alternates have entered in a false status.

61. *Coaching.*—Coaching will be permitted in team matches, but not in individual matches. In team matches, any member of the team (captain, coach, principal, or alternate) may function as coach. Officers or enlisted men of the Regular services may act as coaches for teams of their respective services, and for civilian, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and Citizens' Military Training Camps teams. National Guard teams may be coached only by officers or enlisted men of the National Guard. Upon application of the team captain of a civilian team, the executive officer may assign as coach of that team any available person requested by the team captain. A coach once assigned will not be changed except for cogent reasons.

62. *Station of team captain.*—In team matches, the team captain and one assistant may be seated in front of the assembly line but not in advance of a line established three paces in rear of the line of scorers. They may not make any remark from this position loud enough to be heard at the firing point. A team captain may coach, but only if he removes his coach from the line and himself actually occupies the coaching position.

63. *Station of team coach.*—In team matches, a coach may take his place on the firing line and between the men of the pair firing. He cannot shift his position nor shift the position of the men of the pair firing for the purpose of forming a windshield for the firer. He must confine himself to the normal position of a coach and his activities to those normally expected of a coach. The coach will not assist the firer in any manner in loading his piece.

64. *Station of competitors.*—Each competitor will remain on or in rear of the assembly line in rear of the firing point until called by the range officer to take his position at the ready line or firing point.

65. *Station of noncompetitors.*—No one except the officials of the range, the competitors on the firing points, and scorers and others on duty will be permitted in front of the assembly line

without special permission of the officer in charge of the range.

66. *Competitors present punctually.*—Competitors will be present at the firing points punctually at the time stated on their squadding tickets. In team matches, the first pair only need be present at the hour set for firing to begin. No application on the part of a competitor for an alteration of his squadding assignment will be entertained, except that in team matches team captains may change the sequence of firing of the members of their teams if they so desire.

67. *Mass-squadding.*—When any range is available for practice firing, competitors reporting to that range will be mass-squadded on the range by the chief range officer or an assistant.

Instructions to Competitors

68. *Competitors called in advance.*—In slow-fire stages of individual matches, the competitor next to fire may be called to the ready line when the competitor firing has five remaining shots to fire and called to the firing point when the competitor firing has completed his score. Any competitor will forfeit his right to fire if he appears at the proper target after the time shown on his score card for him to appear unless he presents satisfactory evidence that he is late through no fault of his own. If he does not appear when called, any competitor present and assigned to the target, taken in order, may be called to the firing point.

69. *Time limit.*—In individual slow fire, competitors may fire with the deliberation they deem necessary, provided the firing time at that particular range is not exceeded. Competitors will take their places promptly on the firing line. Time will begin when they are ready to fire. However, any time in excess of 3 minutes used for preparation will be deducted from firing time.

70. *Time allowance for teams.*—In team matches, a total team time is allotted for each stage. The time is determined by adding the total number of shots at each stage, multiplying by the time as indicated above, and adding three minutes for each change of relays. The time will be taken from the command to "commence firing" to the firing of the last shot required at each range; no time credit will be carried back from one range to another. When the firing of a stage is to be interrupted by an intermission, the executive officer will decide the number of pairs to fire before the intermission and assign the time proportionately.

71. *Extensions of time.*—If an accident to the target, difficulty in operating the same, or any other reason over which the competitor or team has no control causes delay, such time credit as the range officer may decide will be allowed and immediately entered on the score-board and score card, the effect of which will be to extend the time limit by that amount.

72. *Challenges.*—If a competitor desires to challenge his shot just fired for alleged incorrect marking, he will pay one dollar to the range officer.

a. *On the rifle range* the range officer will go to the telephone, call the pit officer on the target and say "Re-mark Target No. —, it is challenged." The pit officer will call the nearest available pit officer and both will carefully recheck the target and cause it to be re-marked. If the competitor's challenge is sustained and it is shown that the marking is incorrect, the money will be returned to him immediately; otherwise it is forfeited.

b. *On the pistol range* the target will be reexamined. If the competitor's challenge is sustained, the money will be refunded to him.

c. *If for any reason the competitor's target is not re-marked* when challenged, his money will be returned to him immediately, but he will not be allowed to fire over.

d. *If a competitor desires to challenge* the correctness of an official bulletin, he will pay one dollar to the chief statistical officer. If the challenge of the competitor is sustained and it is decided that the bulletin in question is incorrect, the money will be returned to him immediately; otherwise the money will be forfeited.

e. *Repeated challenges* of the same shot, target, or bulletin will not be permitted.

f. *Each chief range officer* will deliver the challenge money collected on his range to the range director at the end of each day's firing.

g. *All challenge money* of every nature will be delivered to the executive officer for use in the improvement of the recreational program of the camp.

73. *Competitors to sign score cards.*—Competitors will check and sign the score card in individual matches, and team captains will check and sign the score cards in team matches.

74. *Safety precautions.*—No arms will be loaded except at the firing point. During and after loading, the pistol will be kept at raised pistol until unloaded except when aimed at the target for firing. Pistols will have their magazines withdrawn and the slides pulled back except when the competitor is at the firing point in the act of firing or ready to fire. During and after loading, the muzzle of the rifle will be kept pointed in the direction of the target until unloaded. Rifles will be carried at all times with bolts open except when the competitor is at the firing point in the act of firing or ready to fire.

75. *Ammunition, unauthorized.*—Any competitor having any ammunition in his belt or about his person when he takes his place at the firing line, other than that authorized, will be immediately disqualified.

76. *Firing, unauthorized.*—No firing except at the targets in prescribed com-

petition or practice will be allowed. Any violation of this rule will disqualify the offending competitor for the period of the matches.

77. *Piece, unserviceable.*—An unserviceable or disabled piece is a rifle or pistol which is pronounced by a range officer as unsuitable for match competition.

78. *Cartridge, defective.*—A defective rifle cartridge is one which bears the mark of the firing pin on the primer and which, when tried once under the direction of a range officer in the same rifle, still remains unfired. A defective pistol cartridge is one which clearly shows the imprint of the firing pin on the primer. No retest of a pistol cartridge will be made.

79. *Competitors may be required to score, mark targets, or act as range officers.*—Any competitor who is detailed to perform any of these duties and fails to do so in a manner satisfactory to the range director will forfeit his right to compete in that match and, in the discretion of the executive officer, may be disqualified during the remainder of the matches from further participation in any match or any practice. In team matches, teams may be required to furnish scorers for teams firing on adjacent targets. Members of a team may perform this duty in turn.

80. *Protests.*—Protests and appeals may not be submitted directly to the executive officer, but will be submitted to the range officer of the firing point concerned. In case a competitor considers the decision of the latter unwarranted by the facts presented, he may appeal orally to the range director through the chief range officer of that range and then to the executive officer in writing before 9 p. m. of the day of the occurrence. On questions of rules or conditions of National Rifle Association matches, the executive officer will accept the opinion of the executive committee of the National Rifle Association and base his decision thereon. Appeals from the decisions of the executive officer may be made in writing and forwarded through that officer to the appeals board, which will consist of those members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, not less than three in number, who are present at the national matches at the time of the protest. The decisions of this appeals board will be final.

81. *Penalties.*—a. Any person interfering with a competitor on the firing point or annoying him in any way will be warned to desist, and if he repeats the offense, he will be ordered off the range at once.

b. Any competitor—

(1) Who shall fire under a name other than that under which he entered, or who shall fire twice for the same prize, or

(2) Who shall be guilty of any conduct considered by the executive officer to be discreditable, or

(3) Who shall be guilty of falsifying his score or being accessory thereto, or

(4) Who shall offer a bribe of any kind to any official or other person, or

(5) Who shall be detected in an evasion of the conditions prescribed for the conducting of any match, or

(6) Who shall refuse to obey any instructions of the executive officer or a range officer, or

(7) Who shall be guilty of disorderly conduct—

may, upon the offense being proved to the satisfaction of the executive officer, be disqualified from competing further in the matches and may be denied any prize won by him during the current matches. He may be barred from Camp Perry.

82. *Awards by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.*—Distribution of medals and trophies won in the national trophy matches will be made at the office of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice at the national matches during the time such office is open at Camp Perry, Ohio, and thereafter at the office of that board in Washington, D. C. All correspondence concerning such medals and other badges will be conducted with the Washington office. Qualification insignia will be issued from the Washington office of the National Board after the close of the matches.

SECTION VIII

Rules Governing Rifle Matches

83. *Two competitors on the firing point.*—In team competitions, two competitors will occupy a firing point and fire alternately at the target, the competitor on the right firing first. A shot fired out of turn will be scored a miss. When in his opinion it is necessary, a range officer may require a left-handed firer to be on the left of a pair.

84. *Drawing targets.*—In all team matches, except the national rifle team match, targets will be assigned by lot in advance by the statistical officer. These assignments may be obtained from the statistical officer after 6 PM of the day before the match is scheduled.

85. *Changing arms.*—No two competitors will fire in the national trophy matches with the same rifle. In National Rifle Association matches in which more than one competitor is permitted to fire the same rifle, the program will definitely so state. No competitor will change his rifle during any competition unless his first piece has become unserviceable through accident. Such contingency will be verified by a range officer. Violation of this rule will be cause for disqualification.

86. *Competitors on firing point in individual competitions.*—In individual competitions, one competitor may be re-

quired to complete his score before the next competitor begins to fire, or two competitors may be required to occupy a single firing point and fire alternately, the competitor on the right firing first.

87. *Time allowance on firing point.*—In the absence of specific protest to the range officer by the competitor prior to the completion of his score, and in ample time to enable the range officer to check the time used by the competitor and by the target operator, it will be assumed that the target is being satisfactorily operated. If protest is made by the competitor, the range officer will check the time used by the competitor and by the target operator and make such adjustment as in his judgment is warranted. A competitor may appeal verbally from the decision of the range officer through the chief range officer to the range director, whose decision will be final, except on written appeal to the executive officer.

88. *Time allowance calculations.*—The time limit for slow-fire rifle competitions is one minute per shot at ranges up to and including 600 yards. At ranges over 600 yards the time limit is one and a half minutes per shot.

In rapid fire the time limit at 200 yards is one minute for ten shots, the competitor to be in a standing position when the target starts to appear.

At 300 yards the time limit is one minute ten seconds for ten shots, the competitor to be in a standing position when the target starts to appear.

89. *Shots fired after expiration of time scored misses.*—All shots fired after expiration of the time limit will be recorded as marked, but circles will be drawn around any such shots, and notation will be made on the score card of such shots as may be fired after the expiration of the time limit. Such shots will be considered as having been misses and will not be added to the score.

90. *Changing value of shot.*—The record value of any shot will not be changed after the following shot has been fired, unless some special message with reference to it is received from one of the pit officers.

91. *Competitors pay attention to score.*—Competitors will pay attention to the score as announced and recorded, so that any error may be promptly investigated.

92. *Field glasses and telescopes.*—Competitors may use field glasses or telescopes on the firing point. They may also use a watch, a micrometer, a rifle fork, small individual score book, blacking lamp, pencil, and shooting bag or box. During rapid fire stages in individual rifle matches, the use of telescopes by any individual on the ready line, on the assembly line, or in the vicinity thereof is forbidden.

93. *Wind flags.*—For purposes of instruction in practices and in the matches, two streamers will be put up over each target pit, except on range A.

The executive officer of the matches is authorized to lower these flags during the Infantry match.

94. *Challenges.*—When the scoring of a shot is challenged, the range officer will receive the dollar, go to the telephone, call the pit officer on the target and say "Re-mark Target No. —, it is challenged."

The pit officer will call the nearest available pit officer and both will carefully recheck the target and cause it to be re-marked. If the competitor's challenge is sustained and it is shown that the original marking was incorrect, the money will be returned to him immediately; otherwise it is forfeited. Repeated challenges of the same shot are not permitted.

95. *Gun sling, pads, and gloves.*—a. The gun sling may be used at all ranges, except 200 yards standing, as an auxiliary to steady the piece in connection with one arm only. No knot will be tied in the sling and the sling itself will not be added to or modified except that an empty cartridge case or small article that does not mutilate the sling in any way may be used between the keepers for the purpose of adjustment. The use of a hook or roll on the sleeve of a shooting coat or shirt to keep the sling in place on the arm is prohibited.

b. *Pads* of moderate size and thickness may be worn on both elbows, on the right or left shoulder, and upper arm. Shoulder pads so designed as to aid materially in retaining the rifle butt in the firing position against the shoulder are prohibited. Pads of such size or thickness as to form artificial support are prohibited.

c. *No gloves may be worn* which in any way form an artificial support.

d. *The making or use of holes* on the firing points is prohibited.

96. *Authorized positions.*—The authorized positions are standing, kneeling, sitting, and prone, and are defined as follows:

a. *Standing.*—Erect on both feet. No other portion of the body receiving artificial support. The rifle will be supported by both hands and one shoulder only. The forward hand will be extended, so that the arm will be entirely free from touching or resting against the body. The gun sling may not be used and will be adjusted to what is known as the "parade" position. Including the sling within the grasp of the hand will be optional.

b. *Kneeling.*—Weight of the body supported on right knee and foot and left foot, or left knee and foot and right foot; no other part of the body to touch the ground. Sitting on the side of the foot instead of the heel will be permitted. The rifle will be supported by both hands and one shoulder only. The elbow supporting the piece will be approximately on or just inside the knee. The elbow of the trigger arm will be free from all support.

c. *Sitting.*—Weight of the body supported on buttocks and feet. No other portion of the body to touch the ground. Rifle to be supported by both hands and one shoulder only. The left hand (or in the case of a left-handed shooter, the right hand) must not rest on leg or knee. Elbows resting approximately on or just inside the knee. Legs to be apart or crossed at the option of the firer.

d. *Prone.*—Body extended on the ground, head toward the target, rifle supported by both hands and one shoulder only, both elbows on the ground. No portion of the arms below the elbow will rest on the ground or any artificial support. No part of the rifle will touch the ground.

e. *The method of assuming any position* will be optional with the firer.

97. *Ties in the National Individual Rifle Match.*—a. Ties will be decided—

(1) By the highest numerical score at 1,000 yards.

(2) By the highest numerical score at 600 yards.

(3) By the highest numerical score at 300 yards rapid fire.

(4) By the highest numerical score at 200 yards rapid fire.

(5) By the highest numerical score at 200 yards slow fire.

b. *In the event the tie is not broken, the scores at each range in the above order will be ranked by—*

(1) The fewest misses.

(2) The fewest hits of the lowest value.

(3) The fewest hits of the next lowest value, etc.

(4) In slow fire, by the inverse order of the hits, counted singly from the last to the first.

c. *If still a tie the competitors concerned will fire single shots at the longest range until the tie is broken.*

98. *Ties in the National Rifle Team Match.*—a. Ties will be decided—

(1) By the highest total numerical team score at 1,000 yards.

(2) By the highest total numerical team score at 600 yards.

(3) By the highest total numerical team score at 300 yards rapid fire.

(4) By the highest total numerical team score at 200 yards rapid fire.

(5) By the highest total numerical team score at 200 yards slow fire.

b. *In the event the tie is not broken the score at each range in the above order will be ranked by—*

(1) The fewest misses.

(2) The fewest hits of lowest value.

(3) The fewest hits of the next lowest value, etc.

99. *Ties in the Infantry Match* will be decided—

a. By the highest total numerical team score at the longest range.

b. By the highest total numerical team score at the next longest range, etc.

c. Thereafter, by the fewest hits of lowest value.

100. *Ties in National Rifle Association matches.*—Ties in all other rifle matches

will be decided as provided for in Official Rules for Rifle and Pistol Shooting, National Rifle Association, latest revision.

101. *In small bore rifle matches*, the rules of the National Rifle Association will govern.

SECTION IX

Rules Governing Pistol Matches

102. *a. Members of the National Guard and Reserve* components attending the matches at other than Federal expense may fire as policemen in pistol matches either as individuals or as team members, provided they are bona fide members of organized police or constabulary forces or other law enforcing agencies and maintain but a single status throughout the pistol matches.

b. Except as provided in a above, members of organized police and constabulary forces may not fire in any other status, either in individual or team matches. A team composed both of civilians and policemen will not be permitted.

103. *Two or more competitors may use the same pistol* in any competition. However, the application of this rule will not be permitted to interfere with the routine squadding of pistol matches; and no squadding changes will be made to adjust conflicts caused by this practice.

104. *Pistol range procedure*.—The procedure for pistol and revolver firing will follow generally that laid down in Rules for Pistol and Revolver Matches published by the National Rifle Association, latest revision, and chapter 3, Part One, B. F. M., volume III. Such modification of these rules as may be necessary to provide for the special conditions existing at Camp Perry may be authorized by the executive officer.

105. *Too many hits on a target*.—If more than the required number of hits appears on the target, any shots which can be identified as having been fired by some competitor other than the competitor assigned to that target will be disregarded. If more than the required number of hits then remains on the target a complete new score will be fired and the original score will be disregarded, except that if all such hits are of equal value the score will be recorded as the required number of hits of that value.

106. *If a competitor fires less than the prescribed number of shots through his own fault*, and there should be more hits on the target than he fired shots, he will be scored the number of shots of highest value equal to the number he fired and given a miss for each unfired cartridge.

107. *Malfunction*.—If a competitor fails to complete his score due to a defective cartridge, or due to failure of his pistol to function properly, he will immediately assume and hold the position of "raise pistol" and call a range officer, whose duty it will be to draw back the slide and investigate the malfunction.

The competitor will not clear the malfunction nor draw the slide to the rear.

108. *Misfires*.—The imprint of the firing pin on the primer of a pistol cartridge will clearly constitute a misfire without any further test.

109. *Ties in National Individual Pistol Match*.—*a. Ties will be decided*—

(1) By the highest numerical score at rapid fire.

(2) By the highest numerical score at timed fire.

(3) By the highest numerical score at slow fire.

b. In the event the tie is still unbroken, the scores at each stage in the above order will be ranked by—

(1) The fewest misses.

(2) The fewest hits of lowest value.

(3) The fewest hits of next lowest value, etc.

110. *Ties in the National Pistol Team Match*.—*a. Ties will be decided*—

(1) By the highest total numerical team score at rapid fire.

(2) By the highest total numerical team score at timed fire.

(3) By the highest total numerical team score at slow fire.

b. In the event the tie is still unbroken, the scores at each stage in the above order will be ranked by—

(1) The fewest misses.

(2) The fewest hits of lowest value.

(3) The fewest hits of next lowest value, etc.

111. *Ties in National Rifle Association matches*.—Ties in all other pistol matches will be decided as provided for in Official Rules for Rifle and Pistol Shooting, National Rifle Association, latest revision.

SECTION X

Description of Arms and Ammunition

112. *Rifle*.—*a. National Trophy matches*.—Rifle, United States, caliber .30, M1903, having not less than 3-pound trigger pull, equipped with either the old service model stock or the pistol grip, type C, modified stock, with the knurled head cocking piece with either regular or reversed safety lock. Modification of the rifle to permit the use of the telescopic sight or receiver sight is permitted.

b. National Rifle Association matches as prescribed in the conditions of the match.

c. The headless cocking piece will be permitted on service rifles only when used with telescopic sights. It will be permitted in rifles of a commercial manufacture when these rifles are designed for a headless cocking piece.

113. *Rifles available*.—National match type rifles, current model, furnished by the Ordnance Department, will be made available upon arrival of teams and individuals participating in the matches, under rules and regulations announced by the executive officer thereof. Such necessary orders and instructions regarding the issue of arms and equipment

to, and return thereof by, all teams and individuals attending the national matches as are necessary to provide adequate protection to the United States will be published by the executive officer of the national matches.

114. *Rifle ammunition*.—Rifle ammunition furnished at the national matches will be issued by the range personnel to the competitors at the firing points for practice and for match firing. No rifle ammunition other than that issued will be used in the national trophy matches. In those rifle matches of the National Rifle Association in which any ammunition may be used, the program will definitely so state.

115. *Pistols and revolvers*.—*a. National Trophy matches*.—Pistol, United States, caliber .45, M1911 or M1911A1, having not less than 4-pound trigger pull, issued by the ordnance officer, national matches, or the same type and caliber of pistol as manufactured by Colt Patent Fire Arms Co., privately owned, which may be equipped with front and rear sights similar in design to the issue sights, though different in dimensions. The notch of the rear sight may be rectangular.

b. National Rifle Association matches.—As prescribed in the conditions of each match.

116. *Pistol ammunition*.—Pistol ammunition furnished at the national matches will be issued by the range personnel to competitors at the firing points for practice and for match firing. No pistol ammunition other than that issued will be used in the national trophy matches. In those revolver or pistol matches of the National Rifle Association in which any ammunition may be used, the program will definitely so state.

117. *Changing arms*.—No competitor will change his pistol during any competition unless his first piece has become unserviceable through accident. Such contingency will be verified by a range officer. Violation of this rule will be cause for disqualification.

118. *Marking of equipment*.—Marking of any equipment in a manner that will deface it is forbidden.

SECTION XI

Scorers and Their Duties

119. *Field glasses*.—Scorers at ranges greater than 200 yards will be supplied with field glasses.

120. *Scorers will confine their language strictly to their duties*.—They will not enter into disputes with competitors or others. If any question should arise, the scorer will promptly call: "Range officer, number —," stating the number of his target.

121. *In individual matches*, as soon as he receives the score cards, the scorer will enter on the scoreboard the names of all competitors in the order of the relays, placing the number of the relay before each name and leaving blank spaces on the scoreboard when there are vacancies in the relays.

122. In team matches, the scorer will enter on the scoreboard the names of the members of the team in the order in which the team captain desires that the competitors fire.

123. If a competitor is not present when it is his turn to fire, or when his name is called, or in case competitors arrive after their relays are due and have been called, the scorer will report the fact to the range officer.

124. When a competitor is going to or leaving the firing point, with the chamber of his rifle closed, the scorer will require him to open the bolt.

125. If a scorer or a competitor desires a target disked, semaphored, redisked, or re-marked, the scorer will call the range officer.

126. When spotters are used without dishing, the scorer may tell a competitor the value and location of the shot if competitor is not equipped with a telescope or field glass.

127. A scorer will not be permitted to make any erasures, corrections, or changes on the score card. If a correction is necessary, it will be made and initialed by the range officer.

128. Scores on the blackboard will not be erased without orders from a range officer.

129. When a target is marked, the scorer will announce the score in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by the firer. No alteration will be made in the recorded score after a succeeding shot has been fired except by the range officer on notification from the pit.

130. The scorer will write upon the scoreboard the value of each hit as soon as he shall have announced it, and then, unless the shot is challenged, he will enter it upon the score card.

131. Care will be taken to enter the slow-fire scores in exactly the order in which the shots are fired.

132. In slow fire, if more than one hit is found on a target after a competitor has just fired from the firing point of that target, that competitor will receive the highest value, and no record will be made of the other hits.

133. In slow fire the score is announced thus: "(Title, name); first (second, etc.) shot, a 5."

134. In rapid fire the score will be announced, for example, thus: "Target number—(title, name) 1 five, 2 fives, 3 fives, 4 fives, 5 fives; 1 four, 2 fours, 1 three, 1 two, 1 miss." The score will be recorded on the blackboard in the same manner as in slow fire.

135. When the target is improperly operated, or in case of a misfire, disabled piece, or any other unusual occurrence, the scorer will promptly report the facts to the range officer.

136. All shots fired count.—All shots fired by a competitor after he has taken his place at the firing point will be considered in his score, even if his piece is not directed toward the target or is accidentally discharged. Exceptions to this rule will not be made for any rea-

son except as provided in paragraph 137. In team firing a shot fired out of turn will be scored a miss. A shot fired by a competitor after taking his place at the firing point and before the order "commence firing" will be scored a miss.

137. Target withdrawn while firing.—In slow fire, if the target is withdrawn from the firing position just as the shot is fired, the scorer at that firing point will at once report the fact to the range officer, who, if satisfied upon investigation that the case is as represented, will direct that the shot fired be not considered, that the competitor fire another shot, and that credit be given for time lost.

138. Hits on the wrong target will be scored as misses.

139. In rapid fire, any unfired cartridges will count as misses, except that in case of a defective cartridge or a disabled piece the hits will not be recorded and another score may be fired.

140. In rapid fire, if a competitor should fire less than the prescribed number of shots through his own fault, and there should be more hits marked on his target than the number of shots he fired, he will be scored the number of shots of highest value equal to the number he fired and a miss for each unfired cartridge.

141. In rapid fire, if there are more than ten hits on a target, the target will not be marked, the hits will not be recorded, and another score will be fired, except that if all the hits are of equal value the competitor assigned to that target will be scored with 10 hits.

142. In an individual slow-fire match, when a competitor has made a possible score at all stages, he will continue to fire at the longest range until he has made a hit of less than the highest value. Each extra shot will be scored on the board and on the face of the score card, beginning under the first shot at that range.

143. Use of the telephone.—a. Messages on the telephone will be brief and clear.

b. "Mark" a target will mean that the competitor at the firing point has fired and the target has not been pulled.

c. "Disk," "semaphore," or "redisk" a target will mean that the target must be disked, semaphored, or redisked without being pulled. It will not be necessary to call the pit officer of the target.

d. The use of the telephone will be confined strictly to necessary business. No other conversation or information of any kind whatsoever will be permitted.

144. When a competitor has fired and the target has not been pulled, the scorer will call to the telephone, "Mark number—", but must call the range officer when a message to disk, semaphore, redisk, re-mark, or any other message is to be telephoned.

145. During matches, no communication will be transmitted to the pit from anyone except range officers or other officers of the match, except that scorers

may send messages to mark a target, but not to disk or redisk.

146. Scorers will direct their attention to the competitor on their target while he is aiming and firing and will be prepared to state at any time whether competitor has fired, and in rapid fire, how many shots he has fired. They will report all irregularities observed to the range officer.

147. When a competitor has finished his string, the scorer will place the total on the scoreboard and announce thus: "(Title, name); total score 92." He will then enter the total on the score card, sign it, and exhibit it to the competitor or team captain who will check and sign the card in the space provided.

148. Upon the completion of the scores at any range, score cards will be verified, signed, and collected by the range officers, and by them delivered to the chief scorer at the earliest practicable moment.

SECTION XII

Pit Personnel and Their Duties

149. A shot hole, the leaded edge of which comes in contact with the outside of bull's-eye or figure or the rings or lines of a target, will receive the higher value as if it had struck inside the line.

150. Ricochets.—A hole made by a ricochet bullet will be marked and scored as a miss. A bullet that "keyholes" is not necessarily a ricochet. If there is doubt as to whether a hole is caused by a ricochet bullet, the pit officer will be called to make a decision.

151. A target is at "half-mast" when the center of the bull's-eye or figure is opposite the top of the parapet. When targets are at half-mast the marker will remain at his station ready to serve the target immediately. The targets will be placed at half-mast until all firing at that range is completed.

152. "Secure" a target means that the target is no longer needed for service. It should be pulled down, the spotters removed, and all shot holes pasted.

153. Use of spotters.—The use of spotters in marking slow fire will be mandatory. In marking targets only 3-inch or 5-inch spotters will be used. Competitors may request that a larger or a smaller spotter (within the above limits) be substituted when the target is down for marking, but the target will not be pulled for the sole purpose of changing a spotter except that a spotter will be removed upon request of a competitor made before firing his first shot.

154. Marker must watch the target attentively.—In slow fire when the target is hit, the marker will pull it down and remove the spotter from the old shot hole and place one in the new shot hole. If the hit is a V-5 or three, a black and white cross spotter will be used. If the hit is in the bull's-eye outside of the V-5 circle, the white side of the spotter will be shown. If the hit is in the four or two space the black side of the spotter will be shown. The hole from which

the spotter has been removed will be pasted and the target raised and disked by placing the center of the disk over the shot hole. In lieu of disks, semaphores may be used for marking.

155. *Disking may be dispensed with.*—The use of disks and semaphores in marking may be dispensed with in slow fire when, in the opinion of the executive officer, the use of spotters makes disking unnecessary.

156. *In slow fire, if more than one hit is found on a target,* spotters will be placed in each hole. The hit of the highest value will be signaled and the pit officer called. He will cause a report to be telephoned to the firing line.

157. *Before a miss is signaled,* the edge of the bull's eye, the rings, the outer boundary lines, and the numbers will be carefully examined by moving the fingers over them. If no hit is found, a pit officer will be called to inspect the target. He will repeat this operation. In slow fire, red flags for signaling misses will not be furnished to markers but to pit officers only, who will personally signal all misses.

158. *Misses in rapid fire* will be signaled by the marker as directed by the pit officer.

159. *No attempt will be made in marking misses to indicate on which side of the target the miss was made, or whether the shot was high or low.* To mark a miss the red flag will be moved once only across the center of the target from right to left and then withdrawn into the pit.

160. *Special instructions in rapid fire procedure.*—*a. For rapid fire,* all targets on a particular range (or subdivision) will be operated as a unit under control of the chief pit officer.

b. The chief pit officer will take his post at the center of his group near a telephone and the control key of the bell system.

c. On receiving a message from the firing line, "Ready on the firing line," the chief pit officer will signal "stand by" on the bell system. All target operators will stand by with their hands on their targets. The red flag in front of the center of the pit will be waved three times and then withdrawn.

d. Five seconds after the flag has disappeared below the parapet, the chief pit officer will signal "up" on the bell system. All targets will be run up together and will be fully exposed above the parapet for the prescribed time.

e. To expedite the location of all shot holes after the targets shall have been withdrawn, target operators will watch their respective targets during the firing and count the hits as they come on the target.

f. After the lapse of the specified time, the chief pit officer will signal "down" on the bell system. All targets will be pulled down together.

g. When exactly ten hits are found on the target, it will be run up promptly

and the score disked. Five's will be marked first, then four's, then three's then two's. Misses will be signaled last. In disking rapid fire scores, the center of the disk will be placed over the shot holes. The scores will be disked slowly. When disking rapid fire scores, the disk will be brought on the target from the right to mark five's and four's and from the left to mark three's and two's. The disk will be withdrawn toward the bottom of the target and after marking the last shot of a group of a certain value. A brief time interval will be allowed between marking hits of different value. The red flag will be moved slowly from right to left once across the face of the target for each miss.

h. If more than ten hits are found on a target, the pit officer assigned to that target will be called to examine the target while it is still down. The pit officer will call the range officer on the firing line by telephone and inform him that there are more than ten hits on the target. The target will be marked only if all hits are of equal value.

i. If less than ten hits are found on a target, the pit officer will verify the misses before they are signaled.

j. Spotters will not be used in rapid fire.

k. After the targets are marked, they will remain up until the command "paste all targets" is received from the firing line and the signal to paste has been given by the chief pit officer. A target that has been challenged will not be pasted or run up except on message from the firing line. In pasting, a check will be made to insure that all shot holes are pasted, counting the five's, four's, three's, and two's as when disking.

l. Discovery of errors in the pit.—A target operator who discovers that he has made an error in marking will immediately call it to the attention of a pit officer. A pit officer who shall learn that an error has been made in marking will immediately call by telephone the range officer on the firing point in charge of the target and explain the error.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

[SEAL]

MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff.

[F. R. Doc. 38-2020; Filed, July 14, 1938;
10:14 a. m.]

TITLE 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS

DIVISION OF PUBLIC CONTRACTS

IN THE MATTER OF DETERMINING THE PREVAILING MINIMUM WAGES IN THE LUGGAGE AND SADDLERY INDUSTRIES

This case is before me pursuant to Section 1 (b) of the Act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. C. Sup. III 35), entitled "An Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and

the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes." At my direction the Public Contracts Board, created in accordance with Section 4 of the said Act by Administrative Order dated October 6, 1936, held a hearing on April 13, 1938, in the above entitled matter.

Notice of this hearing was sent to all known members of the luggage and saddlery industries and to all known trade associations, trade publications and trade unions in the field. Invitation to attend the hearing was also extended through the national press to all other interested parties.

Testimony was given at the hearing by representatives of the National Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturing Association of America, the Chicago Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association, the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocket-Book and Novelty Workers Union, and by individual members of the industry. Letters received from 6 members of the saddlery industry and from 7 members of the luggage industry, containing information as to wages in the industry, were made a part of the record.

The Luggage Industry, for the purpose of this decision, is defined as that industry which is engaged primarily in the manufacture of trunks, suitcases, bags, brief cases, hat boxes and related products, regardless of the material from which they are made.

The evidence as presented at the hearing before the Board indicates that there are about 6,650 productive employees in the luggage industry. About 1,100 are employed in and around New York City; 800 in Newark; 750 in Philadelphia; 1,000 in Petersburg, Virginia and 2,000 in Chicago. Approximately 5,650, or roughly 83 per cent, of the productive employees in the industry are concentrated in the localities mentioned. The remaining employees are to be found at points of lesser but definite concentration.

The industry is highly unionized. In New York City and in Newark the industry has been organized for about 25 years. In these cities the organization is about 95 per cent complete; in Philadelphia about 90 per cent complete. At other points unionization is recent but at least 75 to 80 per cent of the employers in the industry as a whole have signed wage agreements.

The union scale for New York incorporated in wage agreements with 93 manufacturers employing 1100 workers provides for a minimum of 40 cents per hour. This minimum is limited to unskilled workers during the first three months of their employment. Identical wage scales are provided for in union agreements with manufacturers in Newark. The Philadelphia minimum union rate is 40 cents an hour for unskilled workers without any limitation as to time of employment. Evidence of record

shows a significant concentration of minimum wage employees in Petersburg, Virginia, in the interval between 30 and 35 cents. The minimum wages paid to employees on government work are substantially higher.

The union minimum wage for Chicago, where the employees are 100 per cent organized, or nearly so, is 37.5 cents. The minimum wage at two Wisconsin points within a relatively short distance of Chicago is 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women. The higher minimum in these plants is accounted for by the fact that they produce only the highest type goods. They do not produce in large quantities and are not potential bidders on government contracts. The St. Louis minimum wage is comparable with the Chicago minimum.

The West Coast is partially organized and the minimum wage is not less than the New York minimum.

The Board advises me that the evidence introduced at the hearing was totally inadequate to present a picture of the wage structure in the saddlery industry. The union representatives were not in a position to give wage data and excepting the letters referred to above the evidence was limited to the wage structure existing in a single plant. This plant is engaged extensively in the manufacture of mail satchels and has specialized in their manufacture for some years, and the minimum wage prevailing in the manufacture of these satchels is not less than 37.5 cents an hour. Because of the fact that leather mail pouches are similar in kind to suitcases and other leather bags, and because of the further fact that the minimum wage being paid in the production of these mail satchels is in excess of the minimum paid in the luggage industry, the purposes of the Act can best be furthered by the inclusion, for the purposes of this decision, of mail satchels in the products that are manufactured by the luggage industry.

In a report dated May 6, 1938, the Board made the recommendation that the minimum wage for the luggage industry be found to be 40 cents an hour in the Northeast and far West and 37.5 cents an hour in the Midwest and South. The Board recommends that the Northeast and far West sections of the country be held to be composed of the following States, and that the Midwest and South be comprised of the remaining States in the United States:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico.

Recommendations were served on all who attended the public hearing and on all who were originally given notice that a hearing was to be held in this mat-

ter. Fourteen days were allowed to all parties to file with the Administrator of Public Contracts such criticisms as they might have of the Board's recommendations. One letter was received in reply from a union official who made suggestions as to a higher wage in the Midwest area but who did not fortify his position with any evidence in addition to that recited above.

I have examined the findings and recommendations of the Board, and the record of the hearing, and I am of the opinion that such findings and recommendations, with such modifications as have been indicated above, are proper and I adopt them as my own.

Therefore, I hereby determine:

That the minimum wage for employees engaged in the performance of contracts with agencies of the United States Government subject to the provisions of the Public Contracts Act (49 Stat. 2036; U. S. C. Sup. III 35) for the manufacture or supply of luggage, including mail satchels or pouches, shall be 40 cents an hour, or \$16.00 per week of forty hours, arrived at either upon a time or piece work basis, for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico; and 37.5 cents an hour, or \$15.00 per week of forty hours, arrived at either upon a time or piece work basis, for the other 26 States and the District of Columbia.

This determination shall be effective and the minimum wage hereby established shall apply to all such contracts bids for which are solicited on or after July 27, 1938.

[SEAL] C. V. McLAUGHLIN,
Acting Secretary.

Dated: July 12, 1938.

[F. R. Doc. 38-2021; Filed, July 14, 1938;
11:40 a. m.]

TITLE 45—SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1935

Form U-6B-2, Certificate of Notification, adopted June 29, 1938, effective July 1, 1938, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, was filed with the Division of the Federal Register, The National Archives, on July 13, 1938, at 12:44 p. m. (F. R. Doc. 38-2017). Requests for copies should be addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATIONS

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

CHAP. X. RULES GOVERNING EMERGENCY RADIO SERVICES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part

- 110. Definitions
- 111. General Rules
- 112. Municipal Police Stations
- 113. State Police Stations
- 114. Interzone Police Stations
- 115. Zone Police Stations
- 116. Marine Fire Stations
- 117. Special Emergency Stations
- 118. Forestry Stations

PART 110. DEFINITIONS

- Sec. 110.01 Emergency service
- 110.02 Municipal police station
- 110.03 State police station
- 110.04 Interzone police station
- 110.05 Zone police station
- 110.06 Marine fire station
- 110.07 Special emergency station
- 110.08 Forestry station

SEC. 110.01 *Emergency service.* The term "emergency service" means a radiocommunication service carried on for emergency purposes.¹

SEC. 110.02 *Municipal police station.* The term "municipal police station" means a station used by a municipal or county police department for emergency radiotelephone service with mobile police units.

SEC. 110.03 *State police station.* The term "state police station" means a station used by a state police department for emergency radiotelephone service with mobile police units.

SEC. 110.04 *Interzone police station.* The term "interzone police station" means a station used by a police department for radiotelegraph communication (a) with similarly licensed stations in adjacent zones or with the nearest interzone police station, in case there is no similarly licensed station in the adjacent zone, (b) with stations within the zone, and (c) with mobile police units equipped for radiotelegraph reception.

SEC. 110.05 *Zone police station.* The term "zone police station" means a station used by police departments for radiotelegraph communications (a) with stations within the zone, (b) with mobile police units equipped for radiotelegraph reception, and (c) with stations in adjacent zones, provided, in each case, express permission of the interzone stations in control of communications is obtained in accordance with the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

¹Sections 110.01 to 118.02, inclusive, issued under the authority contained in Sec. 4 (1) 48 Stat. 1066; 47 U. S. C. 154 (1).

Sections 110.01 to 118.02, inclusive, were adopted by the Federal Communications Commission on June 22, 1938, effective Oct. 13, 1938, provided, however, that applications may be granted in accordance with the terms of such rules beginning July 1, 1938.

Sec. 110.06 *Marine fire station.* The term "marine fire station" means a land station or a ship station used for intercommunication between municipal fire departments and fire boats.

Sec. 110.07 *Special emergency station.* The term "special emergency station" means a station used for communications in emergencies in lieu of normal means of communication.

Sec. 110.08 *Forestry station.* The term "forestry station" means a station used for communications necessary for the prevention and suppression of forest fires.

PART 111. GENERAL RULES

Eligibility for License

Sec.	
111.01	Police stations
111.02	Marine fire stations
111.03	Special emergency stations
111.04	Forestry stations

APPLICATIONS

111.10	Individual and blanket applications
--------	-------------------------------------

FREQUENCIES

111.20	State and municipal police stations
111.21	State and municipal additional; unlimited power
111.22	State additional; limited use
111.23	Zone and interzone
111.24	Marine fire stations
111.25	Special emergency stations
111.26	Forestry stations
111.27	Assigned frequencies non-exclusive

FREQUENCY TOLERANCE

111.30	Per cent of tolerance
--------	-----------------------

FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT

111.31	Measurement procedure
--------	-----------------------

TESTS

111.40	Equipment and service tests
111.41	Routine tests

LICENSES

111.50	Period
111.51	Posting fixed station licenses
111.52	Posting mobile or portable station licenses
111.53	Operator license

LOGS

111.60	Contents
--------	----------

INSPECTIONS

111.70	Inspection by Commission's representative
--------	---

Sec. 111.01 *Police stations.* Authorizations for the various classes of police stations will be issued only to instrumentalities of government.

Sec. 111.02 *Marine fire stations.* Authorizations for marine fire stations will be issued only to municipalities.

Sec. 111.03 *Special emergency stations.* Authorizations for special emergency stations will be issued only to (a) organizations established for relief purposes in emergencies and which have a disaster communication plan; (b) to persons having establishments in remote locations which cannot be reached by other means of communication; (c) to public utilities.

Sec. 111.04 *Forestry stations.* Authorizations for forestry stations will be issued to municipal, state, or private or-

ganizations which are legally responsible for the protection of forest areas.

Applications

Sec. 111.10. *Individual and blanket applications.* Individual applications for instruments of authorization shall be submitted for each station in the emergency service to be located at a fixed location. Blanket applications for authorizations for identical portable mobile radio stations submitted by a single applicant to cover equipment to be used in a single coordinated communication system will be accepted.

Frequencies

Sec. 111.20 *State and municipal police stations.* The following frequencies are allocated for use by state and municipal police stations:

1610	1658	1706	2342	2390	2450
1626	1666	1712	2350	2406	2458
1634	1674	2310	2358	2414	2466
1642	1682	2318	2366	2422	2474
1690	2326	2374	2430	2482	
1698	2334	2382	2442	2490	

Sec. 111.21 *State and municipal additional; unlimited power.* (a) The following additional frequencies are allocated for use by fixed municipal and state police stations without limitations as to power:

GROUP A

30700 kc	31900 kc	33940 kc	37500 kc	39900 kc
31100 kc	33100 kc	35500 kc	39100 kc	

(b) The following additional frequencies are allocated for use by fixed municipal and state police stations operating with power not in excess of 250 watts.

GROUP B

31500 kc	33500 kc	35900 kc	37100 kc	39500 kc
			37900 kc	

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of (a) and (b) of this Section, municipalities and states may be authorized to operate mobile and portable-mobile stations on the frequency, or frequencies, assigned to their fixed station(s).

(d) Municipalities and states desiring more than one fixed frequency shall, upon making application, show a proper technical need therefor.

(e) The number of frequencies which may be assigned to any one municipality or state for either fixed, portable, or mobile stations will be governed pursuant to announced policies of the Commission.

(f) Municipalities desiring different frequencies for use by portable-mobile or mobile stations from those which may be allocated under Section 111.21 (a) and (b) may be authorized to use the following frequencies:

GROUP C

30580 kc	31780 kc	33780 kc	35220 kc	37780 kc
30980 kc	33220 kc	35100 kc	37220 kc	39380 kc

¹ Available on condition that no interference is caused to Canadian stations.

(g) States desiring different frequencies for use by portable-mobile or mobile stations from those which may be allocated under Section 111.21 (a) and (b) may be authorized to use the following frequencies. These frequencies are also available to states for low power portable stations:

GROUP D

35780 kc	37380 kc	39180 kc	39780 kc
----------	----------	----------	----------

Sec. 111.22 *State additional; limited use.* The frequency 190 kilocycles is allocated for use by state police stations for radio-telegraph communication for emergency use in the event of failure of police wire communication systems.

Sec. 111.23 *Zone and interzone.* The following frequencies are allocated for zone and interzone police stations: (a) for interzone communication (available to interzone stations and zone police stations designated as alternate interzone stations):

2808 working ¹	5135 day only working
2812 working	5140 day only ¹ working
2804 calling ²	5195 day only ² calling

(b) For zone communication (available to interzone and zone police stations):

2040 working ¹	2044 working ¹	2036 calling ²
---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

Calling frequencies herein allocated may be used for the transmission of operating signals and a single short radio-telegram provided no interference is caused to call signals.

Sec. 111.24 *Marine fire stations.* The following frequencies are allocated for use by marine fire stations:

1630 kc	35580 kc	37740 kc
---------	----------	----------

Sec. 111.25 *Special emergency stations.* The following frequencies are allocated to special emergency stations:

(a) For portable-mobile stations:

31740 kc	33060 kc	33820 kc	35140 kc
37180 kc	37820 kc	39340 kc	

(b) For fixed and land stations without limitation as to power:

31420 kc	39660 kc	39860 kc
----------	----------	----------

(c) For fixed and land stations with a maximum power of 1000 watts:

2726 kc (A-3 emission)	3190 kc (A-1 emission)
------------------------	------------------------

Notwithstanding the provisions of (b) and (c) of this Section, authorizations

¹ These frequencies are available on a secondary basis for zone communication (a) during periods when the frequencies regularly assigned for zone communication are unavailable due to the operation of experimental visual broadcast stations and (b) by zone stations separated from other zone stations by a distance greater than the communication range of the frequencies regularly assigned for zone communication. The term "day" as used herein means that period of time between two hours after local sunrise and two hours before local sunset.

² May be used subject to the condition that no interference is caused to the service of experimental visual broadcast stations.

may be issued covering the operation of mobile and portable-mobile stations on the frequency, or frequencies, assigned to licensees of fixed or land stations.

SEC. 111.26 *Forestry stations.* The following frequencies are allocated to forestry stations:

30940 kc	31340 kc	31590 kc	31940 kc
35740 kc	35940 kc	37460 kc	39420 kc
39740 kc	39940 kc		

SEC. 111.27 *Assigned frequencies non-exclusive.* No frequency available to a station in the emergency service will be assigned exclusively to any applicant. All stations in this service are required to coordinate operation so as to avoid interference and make the most effective use of the frequencies assigned.

Frequency Tolerance

SEC. 111.30 *Per cent of tolerance.* The frequency tolerance of stations in the emergency service shall be as follows:

	Equipment installed before 10/1/38	Equipment installed after 10/1/38
Fixed stations on frequencies below 6,000 kc	Percent 0.03	Percent 0.01
Land stations on frequencies below 6,000 kc	.04	.02
Mobile stations on frequencies below 6,000 kc	.04	.02
Fixed and land stations on frequencies above 30,000 kc	.05	.02
Portable and mobile stations on frequencies above 30,000 kc	.05	.03
Portable and mobile stations of less than 1 watt power on frequencies above 30,000 kc	.1	.1

Frequency Measurement

SEC. 111.31 *Measurement procedure.* The licensee of each station shall provide for measurement of the station frequency and establish procedure for checking it regularly. These measurements of station frequency shall be made by means independent of the frequency control of the transmitter and shall be of such an accuracy that the limit of error is within the frequency tolerance allowed the station.

Tests

SEC. 111.40 *Equipment and service tests.* Equipment and service tests as authorized in Rules 217 and 218 (C. F. R. Sections 22.03 and 22.04) may be conducted provided that the necessary precautions are taken to avoid interference. The equipment tests authorized by Rule 217 (Section 22.03) may be conducted only during daylight hours on frequencies below 6000 kcs.

SEC. 111.41 *Routine tests.* The licensees of all classes of stations in the emergency service are authorized to make such routine tests as may be required for the proper maintenance of the station provided that precautions are taken to avoid interference with any station in the particular service involved.

Licenses

SEC. 111.50 *Period.* The license period for all stations in the emergency service shall be for one year unless otherwise stated in the instrument of authorization. The date of expiration of license for all classes of stations operating in the emergency service, unless otherwise specified, shall be the first day of May of each year.

SEC. 111.51 *Posting fixed station licenses.* The station licenses of stations in this service, operated at fixed locations, shall be conspicuously posted at the place where the control operator is located.

SEC. 111.52 *Posting mobile or portable station licenses.* The licenses of portable and portable-mobile stations, if separately issued, shall be readily available for inspection by authorized Government representatives. Either the original authorization or a photocopy of that document shall be available at the portable or portable-mobile station involved.

SEC. 111.53 *Operator license.* The original license of each station operator shall be conspicuously posted at the place he is on duty, or, in the case of portable or mobile units, be kept in his personal possession.

Logs

SEC. 111.60 *Contents.* Each licensee shall maintain adequate records of the operation of the station including (a) hours of operation; (b) nature and time of each transmission; (c) name of operator on duty at the transmitter. In the cases of groups of stations, either fixed or fixed and mobile, operating as a single coordinated communication system controlled from a single point, a single log may be maintained at a central location, provided that such log records the required information with respect to all stations in the network.

Inspections

SEC. 111.70 *Inspection by Commission's representative.* All classes of stations in the emergency service shall be made available for inspection upon request of a representative of the Commission. However, if such station is actually engaged in an emergency which should not be interrupted, the Commission's representative may suspend the inspection and require the station to be made available for inspection immediately after conclusion of the emergency.

PART 112. MUNICIPAL POLICE STATIONS

Sec.	
112.01	Power
112.02	Additional power
112.03	Cooperative service
112.04	Modulation limits
112.05	Cooperative use of frequencies
112.06	Service which may be rendered

SEC. 112.01 *Power.* The maximum power to be assigned for the use of frequencies below 30000 kc by municipal police stations will be based on the latest

official population figures of the Department of Commerce for the area to be served in accordance with the following table:

Population	Power, Watts
Under 100,000	50
100,000 to 200,000	100
200,000 to 300,000	150
300,000 to 400,000	200
400,000 to 500,000	250
500,000 to 600,000	300
600,000 to 700,000	400
Over 700,000	500

SEC. 112.02 *Additional power.* In the event that the amount of power allocated above is insufficient to afford reliable coverage over the desired service area, the Commission may authorize the use of additional stations of the same or less power, or upon proper showing being made, may authorize such additional power as may be necessary, but not to exceed 500 watts: *Provided, however,* That municipal police stations authorized to serve an entire county under the provisions of Section 112.03, may be licensed to employ a maximum power of 1000 watts between one hour after local sunrise and one hour before local sunset, on condition that the applicant files with the application an agreement, entered into with other licensees operating on the same frequency and in the same area to which the frequency is assigned, including a statement giving their consent to the use of such increased power.

SEC. 112.03 *Cooperative service.* An application for an authorization for a municipal police station to serve two or more municipalities shall be supported by sworn copies of agreements made between the proposed licensee and the contiguous municipalities. Such agreements shall show that the applicant is required to furnish emergency police radio service to the contiguous municipalities and that the contiguous municipalities agree to accept such service and not to request individual authority to operate municipal police radio transmitting stations.

SEC. 112.04 *Modulation limits.* The transmitters of municipal police stations shall be modulated not less than 85 per cent nor more than 100 per cent on peaks.

SEC. 112.05 *Cooperative use of frequencies.* The frequencies allocated to municipal police stations are assigned for use within specified geographical boundaries and all licensees within those boundaries shall cooperate in the use of the assigned frequency.

SEC. 112.06 *Service which may be rendered.* Municipal police stations, although licensed primarily for communication with mobile police units, may transmit emergency messages to other mobile units such as fire department vehicles, private ambulances and repair units of public utilities, in those cases which require cooperation or coordination with police activities. In addition, such stations may communicate among themselves provided (1) that no inter-

ference is caused to the mobile service, and (2) that communication is limited to places between which, by reason of their close proximity, the use of police radiotelegraph stations is impracticable. Municipal police stations shall not engage in point-to-point radiocommunication beyond the good service range of the transmitting station or transmit or handle communications requiring radiotelephone relay. Point-to-point communication between stations in the same local telephone exchange area is likewise prohibited unless the messages to be transmitted are of immediate importance to mobile units.

PART 113. STATE POLICE STATIONS

Sec.

- 113.01 Power
- 113.02 Modulation limits
- 113.03 Service which may be rendered

Sec. 113.01 *Power.* The maximum power to be assigned for the use of state police stations shall be 5000 watts during the period from sunrise to sunset and 1000 watts from sunset to sunrise.

Sec. 113.02 *Modulation limits.* The transmitters of state police stations shall be modulated not less than 85 per cent nor more than 100 per cent on peaks.

Sec. 113.03 *Service which may be rendered.* State police stations, although licensed primarily for communication with mobile police units, may transmit emergency messages to other mobile units such as fire department vehicles, private ambulances and repair units of public utilities, in those cases which require cooperation or coordination with police activities. In addition, such stations may communicate among themselves provided (1) that no interference is caused to the mobile service, and (2) that communication is limited to places between which, by reason of their close proximity, the use of police radiotelegraph stations is impracticable. State police stations shall not engage in point-to-point radiocommunication beyond the good service range of the transmitting station or transmit or handle communications requiring radiotelephone relay. Point-to-point communication between stations in the same local telephone exchange area is likewise prohibited unless the messages to be transmitted are of immediate importance to mobile units.

PART 114. INTERZONE POLICE STATIONS

Sec.

- 114.01 One station per zone
- 114.02 Eligibility for license
- 114.03 Equipment
- 114.04 Power
- 114.05 Service which may be rendered
- 114.06 Operator regulations

Sec. 114.01 *One station per zone.* Authorizations for interzone police stations will not be issued for more than one station within a zone.

Sec. 114.02 *Eligibility for license.* In general only the licensees of state and municipal police stations may be granted

authorizations to operate interzone police stations.

Sec. 114.03 *Equipment.* Authorizations for interzone police stations may be granted specifying equipment authorized for use by municipal or state police stations provided that the radio-telegraph use of such equipment is on a secondary basis, and that the equipment is so designed that the frequency can be changed without delay.

Sec. 114.04 *Power.* The maximum power to be assigned for the use of interzone police stations shall be 500 watts.

Sec. 114.05 *Service which may be rendered.* Interzone police stations shall be operated only for the transmission of dispatches of an emergency nature relating to police business between police agencies, using the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

Sec. 114.06 *Operator regulations.* The records and method of operation of interzone police stations shall be maintained and conducted in accordance with the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

PART 115. ZONE POLICE STATIONS

Sec.

- 115.01 Eligibility for licensee
- 115.02 Equipment
- 115.03 Power
- 115.04 Service which may be rendered
- 115.05 Operator regulations
- 115.06 Alternate zone control stations

Sec. 115.01 *Eligibility for licenses.* In general only the licensees of state and municipal police stations may be granted authorizations to operate zone police stations.

Sec. 115.02 *Equipment.* Authorizations for zone police stations may be granted specifying equipment authorized for use by municipal or state police stations provided that the radiotelegraph use of such equipment is on a secondary basis, and that the equipment is so designed that the frequency can be changed without delay.

Sec. 115.03 *Power.* The maximum power to be assigned for the use of zone police stations shall be 500 watts.

Sec. 115.04 *Service which may be rendered.* Zone police stations shall be operated only for the transmission of dispatches of an emergency nature relating to police business between police agencies, using the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

Sec. 115.05 *Operator Regulations.* The records and method of operation of zone police stations shall be maintained and conducted in accordance with the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

Sec. 115.06 *Alternate zone control stations.* Zone police stations may be designated to act as alternate zone control stations for the interzone stations designated for the zone concerned; in which event, such zone police stations shall be eligible to be assigned all of the frequencies available for interzone police stations.

PART 116. MARINE FIRE STATIONS

Sec.

- 116.01 Power
- 116.02 Service which may be rendered

Sec. 116.01 *Power.* The maximum power to be assigned for the use of marine fire stations will be 500 watts.

Sec. 116.02 *Service which may be rendered.* Marine fire stations are licensed primarily for intercommunication between fire headquarters and fire boats. However, they may transmit emergency messages to police boats or other marine units in cases which require cooperation or coordination with police or fire department activities.

PART 117. SPECIAL EMERGENCY STATIONS

Sec.

- 117.01 Scope of service
- 117.02 Selective calling system
- 117.03 Tests
- 117.04 Avoidance of interference

Sec. 117.01 *Scope of service.* Special emergency stations may be used only during an emergency jeopardizing life, property, public safety, or for essential public service, or when such an emergency is imminent, for communications relating thereto and for other essential communications. They may be used (a) for transmission from one point to another between which normal communication facilities are not usable, or are temporarily inadequate, or (b) for transmission to or from mobile units.

Sec. 117.02 *Selective calling system.* Notwithstanding the provisions of Sec. 111.25 (c), types A-1 or A-2 emission may be used on 2726 kc for the sole purpose of establishing a selective calling system.

Sec. 117.03 *Tests.*—Special emergency stations may also conduct routine tests not exceeding two minutes in each half hour, or where more extended tests are required, they may not exceed a total of four hours per week.

Sec. 117.04 *Avoidance of interference.* Special emergency stations shall take all reasonable precautions, including listening tests, to avoid any possible interference to the service of another station.

PART 118. FORESTRY STATIONS

Sec.

- 118.01 Scope of service
- 118.02 Power; modulation

Sec. 118.01 *Scope of service.* Forestry stations, although licensed primarily for communication with mobile forest fire fighting units, may transmit emergency messages to other mobile units such as fire department vehicles, private ambulances and mobile police units in those cases which require cooperation or coordination with forestry service activities. In addition, such stations may communicate among themselves provided: (1) No interference is caused to mobile service and (2) Only those communications are transmitted which are necessary for the operation of forestry service.

Sec. 118.02 *Power; modulation.* The maximum power to be assigned for the use of forestry stations shall be 50 watts. The transmitters of forestry stations shall be modulated not less than 85 per cent, nor more than 100 per cent on peaks.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 38-2019; Filed, July 14, 1938;
9:44 a. m.]

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Farm Security Administration.

DESIGNATION OF COUNTIES FOR TENANT PURCHASE LOANS

TEXAS

JULY 13, 1938.

Pursuant to the provisions of Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and Section II 3 of Administration Order 230 of the Farm Security Administration, issued thereunder, and upon the basis of the recommendations of the Texas State Farm Security Advisory Committee, the following counties are hereby designated as those in which loans, pursuant to said Title, may be made, under the provisions of said Order, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939: (1) those counties which were designated for the making of loans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938; and (2) the following additional counties:

Angelina, Atascosa, Bell, Cameron, Cass, Coleman, Cooke, Coryell, Ellis, El Paso, Fort Bend, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Harrison, Hill, Hopkins, Jim Wells, Kaufman, Liberty, Madison, Milan, Mitchell, Nacogdoches, Panola, Polk, Red River, Robertson, Smith, Tarrant, Taylor, Travis, Waller, Washington, Wilbarger, and Young.

[SEAL] H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 38-2025; Filed, July 14, 1938;
12:34 p. m.]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

United States of America—Before Federal Trade Commission

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission held at its offices in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of July A. D. 1938.

Commissioners: Garland S. Ferguson, Chairman; Charles H. March, Ewin L. Davis, William A. Ayres, Robert E. Freer.

¹ 2 F. R. 2761, 2799 (3196, 3240 DI).

[File No. 21-323]

IN THE MATTER OF PROPOSED TRADE PRACTICE RULES FOR THE SILK INDUSTRY NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT VIEWS, SUGGESTIONS OR OBJECTIONS

This matter now being before the Federal Trade Commission under its Trade Practice Conference procedure, in pursuance of the Act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, as amended (Federal Trade Commission Act), or other applicable provisions of law administered by the Commission;

Opportunity is hereby extended by the Federal Trade Commission to any and all persons affected by or having an interest in the proposed trade practice rules for the Silk Industry to present to the Commission their views upon the same, including suggestions or objections, if any. For this purpose they may, upon application to the Commission, obtain copies of the proposed rules. Written communications of any such views should be filed with the Commission not later than August 2, 1938. Opportunity for oral hearing also will be afforded at 10 a. m., August 2, 1938, in Room 332, Federal Trade Commission Building, Constitution Avenue at 6th Street, Washington, D. C., to any such persons as may desire to appear and be heard. After giving due consideration to such views, suggestions or objections as may be received concerning the proposed rules, the Commission will proceed to their final consideration.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 38-2022; Filed, July 14, 1938;
11:43 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1938.

[File No. 43-134]

IN THE MATTER OF LOUISIANA PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION

NOTICE OF AND ORDER FOR HEARING

A declaration pursuant to section 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, having been duly filed with this Commission by the above-named party;

It is ordered, That a hearing on such matter be held on August 2, 1938, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Securities and Exchange Building, 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C. On such day the hearing-room clerk in Room 1102 will advise as to the room where such hearing will be held. At such hearing, if in respect of

any declaration, cause shall be shown why such declaration shall become effective.

It is further ordered, That Charles S. Lobingier or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose shall preside at the hearings in such matter. The officer so designated to preside at any such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of said Act and to continue or postpone said hearing from time to time or to a date thereafter to be fixed by such presiding officer.

Notice of such hearing is hereby given to such declarant or applicant and to any other person whose participation in such proceeding may be in the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers. It is requested that any person desiring to be heard or to be admitted as a party to such proceeding shall file a notice to that effect with the Commission on or before July 27, 1938.

The matter concerned herewith is in regard to the proposed issue and sale by declarant of its 6% promissory note due January 1, 1965, in the amount of \$25,000, to be purchased by declarant's parent, American Utilities Service Corporation, a registered holding company. Declarant states that the proceeds of the note are to be used for additions and improvements, and to reimburse its treasury for funds previously spent for additions and improvements.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 38-2026; Filed, July 14, 1938;
12:36 p. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1938.

[File No. 43-135]

IN THE MATTER OF MINNESOTA UTILITIES COMPANY

NOTICE OF AND ORDER FOR HEARING

A declaration pursuant to section 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, having been duly filed with this Commission by the above-named party;

It is ordered, That a hearing on such matter be held on August 2, 1938, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Securities and Exchange Building, 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. On such day the hearing-room clerk in Room 1102 will advise as to the room where such hearing will be held. At such hearing, if in respect of any declaration, cause shall be shown why such declaration shall become effective.

It is further ordered, That Charles S. Lobingier or any other officer or officers

of the Commission designated by it for that purpose shall preside at the hearings in such matter. The officer so designated to preside at any such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of said Act and to continue or postpone said hearing from time to time or to a date thereafter to be fixed by such presiding officer.

Notice of such hearing is hereby given to such declarant or applicant and to any other person whose participation in

such proceeding may be in the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers. It is requested that any person desiring to be heard or to be admitted as a party to such proceeding shall file a notice to that effect with the Commission on or before July 27, 1938.

The matter concerned herewith is in regard to the proposed issuance and sale by declarant of 2000 shares of no par value common stock, to be purchased for an aggregate consideration of \$56,000,

by declarant's parent, American Utilities Service Corporation, a registered holding company. Declarant states that the proceeds of the issue are to be used for additions and improvements and to reimburse its treasury for funds previously spent for additions and improvements.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR,

Secretary.

[P. R. Doc. 38-2027; Filed, July 14, 1938;
12:36 p. m.]

